THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

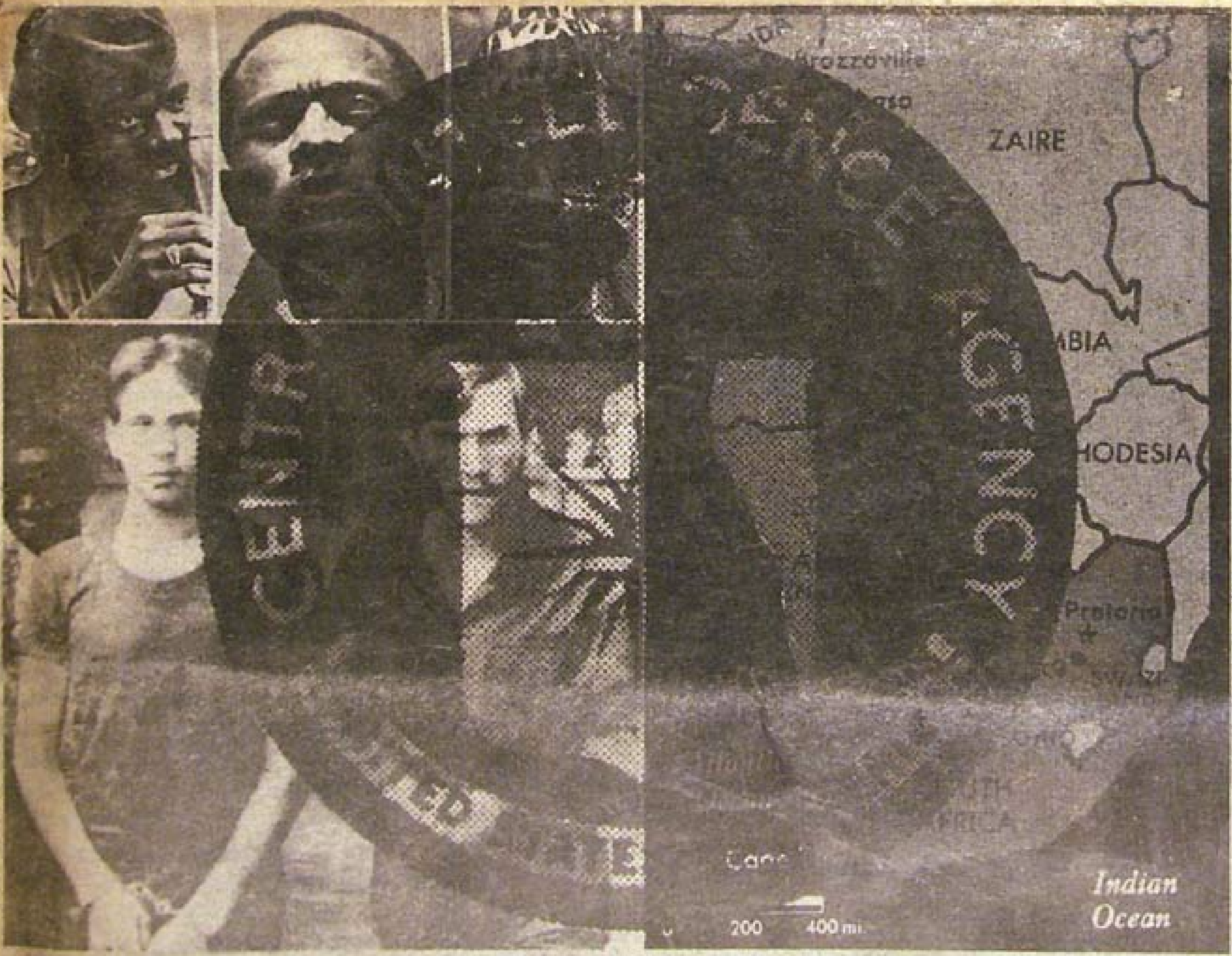
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INSIDE

WHITE HOUSE LIES ABOUT U.S. TROOPS IN ANGOLA



CIA puppets (left to right, top photos) JONAS SAVIMBI, (UNITA), HOLDEN ROBERTO (FNLA) and Zairean President JOSEPH MOBUTU. All are working for imperialist interests vying for control of Angola (see map) aided by South African troops (bottom left photo). Ex-U.S. servicemen are now being trained as mercenaries to suppress Angolan people's right to self-determination.

(New York, N.Y.) - Reports from New York City, Miami, Florida, and San Diego, California, confirm that U.S. "ex-servicemen," anti-Castro Cuban exiles and women are being recruited as anti-communist mercenaries, spies and military advisers to join the war against the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in that West African country.

The prestigious *Christian Science Monitor* (January 2, 1976) carried a front-page story, quoting "senior mercenary officers" who are "close to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)" as admitting that the CIA is recruiting U.S. ex-servicemen, "training them, dispatching them to southern Africa, contributing toward their pay (via funds for Zaire and Angola's two pro-West factions), and providing them and the indigenous forces with light and heavy weaponry."

The *Associated Press* reports from Miami the active recruitment of anti-communist Cuban expatriates by Cubans who claim to represent UNITA — the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. From an office in Miami, anti-Castro Cubans "and other Latins" are recruited, their fares paid to Angola and they are paid from $1,000 to $1,200 a month.

A Bay of Pigs veteran, Jose Antonio Prat, told the *AP*: "Cubans will go fight the communists for ideological reasons. And we are looking to the future. After Angola, this group would help overthrow Fidel Castro in Cuba."

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Editorial

WHITE HOUSE DENIAL ON ANGOLA

In response to *The Christian Science Monitor* report (January 2, 1976) that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is "indirectly recruiting American ex-servicemen, training them, dispatching them to South Africa and contributing toward their pay," to join "anti-communist" forces fighting in Angola, White House spokesman Ron Nessen told reporters last week: "There is no agency of the U.S. government using American mercenaries in Angola, nor is any U.S. government agency recruiting, hiring or training American mercenaries."

Are the American people expected to believe this double talk coming out of Washington, D.C.? White House spokesmen and others speaking for the U.S. government have made flat denials in the not too distant past about U.S. military actions in Southeast Asia, only to have been proved later to have lied to the American people, outright and blatantly. We believe they are lying again.

If the *Christian Science Monitor* is completely without foundation, then why doesn't the powerful and almighty U.S. government use the same illegal, fascist-type measures against the *Monitor's* David Anable that it used against reporters for THE BLACK PANTHER and the former *New York Times* correspondent Earl Caldwell, in an attempt to force Anable to reveal the unnamed sources for his revealing and convincing information? It doesn't dare because it knows that the information is essentially accurate.

In view of the *Monitor* report, Senator Dick Clark, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on African Affairs, plans to recall CIA and State Department officials for further testimony about U.S. involvement in Angola. U.S. taxpayers pay for maintaining Fort Benning, Georgia, where the U.S. mercenaries are reportedly trained. Any CIA funds going to pay salaries for U.S. mercenaries in Angola are also U.S. taxpayers' money. The American people have the right to know if we're paying for the creation of a new Vietnam in Africa. And knowing, we have the greater obligation to resist.



Letters to the Editor

STRUGGLE ADVANCING TO HIGHER LEVELS

Revolutionary Greetings and Love,

I have just finished reading the November 1, 1975, edition of the Party paper and I would say that the struggle is advancing to a higher level.

I see where the overcrowded conditions in the Georgia prison system have forced the forces of fascism to partially open the gates., I wonder what effect this will have on some of the other states.

If I can believe my eyes and ears, the prison gates all across America will be flying open soon. U.S. Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan introduced a resolution before a U.N. committee appealing to all nations to proclaim unconditional amnesty for all political prisoners. Can the leopard be changing spots? Can the U.S. ruling elite expect anyone to believe that they are sincere? Do they think that the Third World is led by fools, or is this another forlorn attempt to save their mangy hides? If the happenings on the Third World front are scaring them that bad, then I know that they aren't prepared for what's happening on the domestic front.

Black policemen are bucking the system. It's a wonder Rockefeller doesn't have a heart attack. Traditionally, the force behind the throne has been the military. Now, the domestic military is turning on the beast. Black policemen vowing to protect the Black community. Black men with guns (registered) protecting Black families, and on their off-duty hours at that. I don't think that I could every cry again, but this news brings me real close.

With their first line of defense crumbling, what are they gonna do now? What is the percentage of Blacks in the U.S. armed forces? Is it possible that entire army units would refuse to enter combat zones? What would happen if they dispatched the National Guard to a Black community and they were met at the outskirts of the community by armed members of the 82nd Airborne Division? I hope that you can understand how all these "impossible" questions are running through my head. When I try to voice them to those around me, they react like I am stark raving insane.

Maybe Ford has the answers. I wonder what he would do if he declared a foreign war, and nobody went?

Venceremos Comrades,
Jack Johnson
Maryland Pen.
Baltimore, Md.

SOME CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

Dear Sir,

I see by the Seattle Times that our illustrious President Ford is observing the spirit of the Christmas season by saying that he sees no reason why American mercenaries in different parts of the world should not make a side-line of spying for the CIA.

Some Christmas spirit! (but at least better than pattern bombing of Hanoi working people).

Sincerely,
Paul Dunbar
Seattle, Wash.

COMMENT

Peering Over Prison Walls

Commenting on "the failure of prisons to substantially deter persons from crime or to rehabilitate offenders," the following editorial from The Los Angeles Times *(December 26, 1975) advocates a simple, common sense approach to overcoming indifference to the systematic cruelties of the American penal system through an informed and conscious public.*

A federal judge in San Francisco had this to say about the treatment of six San Quentin prison inmates accused of murder in an escape attempt four years ago:

"The court comes to the conclusion that the continuous segregation of plaintiffs 24 hours a day. . . the denial of plaintiffs of fresh air and regular outdoor exercise and recreation; the unwarranted and cruel use of tear gas. . . and the abhorrent and shocking use of excessive restraints . . . constitutes cruel and unusual punishment under the Eighth and 14th Amendments to the Constitution."

A continent away, a special New York state report said the official investigation of the Attica Prison riot was seriously deficient, with too little attention given to possible crimes by guards and state policemen in the uprising four years ago.

"Clearly, the state has dealt unfairly with the inmates," the report continued, "and affirmative action is necessary to correct the situation. . . the fact that 39 men died . . . by enforcement officials' gunfire, though the inmates had no firearms, makes indelibly clear that more force was used than necessary" (to quell the riot).

U.S. District Judge Alfonso J. Zirpoli gave San Quentin prison officials 15 days to provide a hearing for the six inmates who brought the suit, or, failing that, to release them into the general prison population. Prison officials will seek a stay and clarification and modification of the order.

Whatever the final outcome of Zirpoli's decision or the report on

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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MALPRACTICE DISPUTE

Brown Medical Plan A Solution For Poor

(Sacramento, Calif.) — A plan proposed by the California governor's office to provide malpractice insurance to doctors in exchange for guaranteed treatment of Medi-Cal recipients and others unable to meet the high cost of medical care has come under fire from two physicians' groups in the state.

The plan would require doctors either to have a patient load of at least 10 per cent Medi-Cal recipients or spend 20 days per year in volunteer work with medical agencies devoted to serving the medical needs of the poor and minorities.

Doctors throughout the state are complaining at the greatly increased cost of malpractice insurance rates, which went up over 400 per cent as of the first of the year throughout southern California. The increases are already in effect throughout northern California. But in southern California doctors are threatening a major work stoppage in protest.

MEETING

Robert Gnaizda, deputy secretary of Health and Welfare for California, had scheduled a meeting last week to discuss the state administration's proposed plan. However, the meeting was postponed after both sides reportedly agreed that no solution could be reached at the planned meeting.

The administration proposes the creation of a state-run insurance fund that could offer doctors lower malpractice rates and require the doctors to treat patients receiving Medi-Cal benefits as well as provide some free treatment for the needy. The plan would also create a legitimate charge that the increases will be passed on in greatly increased doctors' fees for patients, hitting hardest those already hard pressed to meet the high cost of doctor's treatment.

Observers in the Black community point out that Black and poor people seldom bring court cases against doctors and physicians for alleged malpractice, because of the lack of money to take a case to court and also because knowledge of the procedure is limited. In addition, lawyers are hesitant to represent

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ATTORNEY IN FRED HAMPTON MURDER CASE SEEKS F.B.I. CONSPIRACY DOCUMENTS



Attorney DENNIS CUNNINGHAM (below) is struggling for release of FBI documents which will prove beyond a doubt that a conspiracy existed to assassinate FRED HAMPTON (right).

(Oakland, Calif.) - "The first lesson we can learn on counterintelligence is that they haven't stopped. Nothing has changed their ability to deal with it or carry it out. Anybody who thinks it's a thing of the past must be crazy."

Visting THE BLACK PANTHER editorial offices last week, Dennis Cunningham, one of the attorneys in the celebrated Fred Hampton-Mark Clark murder case in Chicago, spoke out frankly on the obstacles he has faced in attempting to secure a measure of justice in the $47 million damage suit filed by the families of the slain Black Panther Party leaders and seven survivors of the 1969 predawn police raid.

Primary among the barriers the attorneys have fought to overcome, Cunningham explained, is the constant refusal by U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Sam Perry to release secret police and FBI documents he is holding under protective order.

The documents will beyond a doubt prove that a conspiracy existed to "destroy, disrupt or otherwise neutralize" the Black Panther Party in general and assassinate Fred Hampton in particular, Cunningham asserted, quoting a previously released FBI COINTELPRO (counterintelligence program) document.

"We're really at loggerheads with the judge on this issue," Cunningham said.

"He may be unconscious of it, or maybe senile, or he just may be old (Judge Perry is 80 years old) and set in his ways by a combination of age and the number of years he has sat up there and accepted 'good faith' representations from the government that he can't understand the deeper change after Watergate around presumptions of 'good faith' on the part of public officials.



BPINS photo

"But the effect is quite the same as if he is consciously trying to do what he can (to continue the six-year-old cover-up of the preplanned police raid).

"Either way he makes a conclusion by saying these documents are irrelevant as proof of the existence of a conspiracy which takes that decision away from a jury."

The thrust of their case, attorney Cunningham said, will be centered on the federal government conspiracy — "Hanrahan (former state's attorney) was only a pawn" — thus making access to the COINTELPRO documents crucial.

As examples of the type of evidence Judge Perry is withholding, attorney Cunningham cited the "Jeff Fort" and "San Diego" COINTELPRO documents (see THE BLACK PANTHER, December 13 and 20, 1975), both of which detailed FBI plans to pit the Black Panther Party against other organizations.

In the "Jeff Fort" operation, the FBI sent a letter to then Chicago Blackstone Ranger chieftan Jeff Fort from an anonymous "brother in the community," telling Fort of a nonexistent Black Panther Party plot on his life. The FBI sought to turn the Blackstone

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David DuBois Leads B.P.P. Political Education Session

(Oakland, Calif.) - "The Black Panther Party's Survival Programs and Revolution" was the subject of last Sunday's spirited Community Political Education session, led by DAVID G. Du BOIS (above), official spokesperson of the Black Panther Party and Editor-in-Chief of THE BLACK PANTHER. The community sessions are held every first and third Sunday of the month at the headquarters of the Black Panther Party, 8507 East 14th Street, East Oakland, at 2 p.m., and are open to all members of the community.

The subject of the next Community Political Education session, to be held on Sunday, January 18, will be "F.B.I. Efforts to Destroy the Black Panther Party."

BPINS photo

"WE KNEW THEY WOULDN'T HESITATE TO KILL US ALL" 1966-71 Prison Affidavit By S.Q. 6 Member Willie Tate

The only member of the San Quentin 6 not presently confined under the intensive lock-up conditions, Brother Willie Tate spent 13 consecutive years in prison before being released on $100,000 bail in early January, 1975. A beautiful, sensitive and caring individual, Brother Willie paid much more than his supposed "debt" to society during those 13 long, hard years. Rather, behind the stone walls of San Quentin Prison, Willie Tate experienced all the horrors — and more — of conditions recently declared by a federal judge in San Francisco to be "cruel and unusual" punishment.

The following is Part 1 of an incredibly personal and vivid affidavit, written by Brother Willie Tate on February 23, 1971, detailing five years (1966-1971) of the dehumanization and repression he suffered at the hands of California prison officials and personnel.

PART 1

"I, WILLIE TATE, being first duly sworn, depose and say: That all statements made here are true and correct. . .

"For the past 26 months I have been in 'B'section & Adjustment Center disciplinary units.

"On February 28, 1966, I arrived here in San Quentin. I was placed on the mainline where I stayed until the night of January 4, 1969, when I was rudely awakened from a sound sleep by San Quentin prison guards and told to 'get dressed' because I was going to B-section on investigation of assault on another inmate.

"I was completely confounded and knew that there had been a mistake. I wasn't guilty of anything. I figured I would be cleared in a few days at the most and would be returned to the 'Honor Unit' which I was (at that time) housed in.

"How naive I was! Thinking about it now, I am sure that if I would have known what awaited me and what was to transpire in the two years since then I would have gone down fighting. At least I could have had the satisfaction of feeling that I had done something.

"But alas, it wasn't to be. I came peacefully but hopefully. It wasn't long before I realized that I would not be seeing that 'Honor Unit' again except from a distance.

"In less than a week, on January 10, 1969, I was taken before the North Block Disciplinary Committee, charged and found guilty (without benefit of counsel and not allowed to present witnesses on my behalf) of assault on an inmate, sentenced to 29 days of isolation, 60 days loss of privileges, one year segregation, and referred to the D.A. for further prosecution.

NOT CONFRONTED

"At no time was I confronted with the victim of the assault or any other witnesses. I have word from reliable sources that the inmates swore that it wasn't me. Yet, I was found guilty!!

"You cannot fully comprehend my disappointment, my disillusionment with the prison's judicial system. Having been found guilty of something I was innocent of, I was in the depths of despair, a victim of fate's whim.

"My enrollment in the body and fender trade, night school and the intramural boxing program — in essence all my efforts to meet the requirements of the Adult Authority in order to be paroled — went down the drain.

"In B-section for a year and a half, I was confined 23 hours a day to my cell (except for one four month period when I was on "deadlock" and not allowed to



Brother WILLIE TATE

come out of my cell except on Sundays to shower for five minutes.

"This occurred because I had been attacked as I came out of my cell and had to defend myself (there were a lot of Blacks being set up by racist prison guards and a lot of racial fights).

"On Sundays and Wednesdays, we were showered and given clean clothes once a week if they had them. We were fed two cold meals a day, an apple and two sandwiches for lunch. The only fresh fruit we could have was the apple. In time, I began to have trouble with bleeding gums. We weren't getting much sunlight; besides our diet was insufficient.

"The one roll of toilet paper we were given a month could only in the most extreme cases be stretched to 'three weeks.' Shirts and sheets were torn up to use as toilet paper for the remainder of the month. There was no hot water in the cells, nor was any passed out.

"My year was up in January of 1970, but I was not released — I was given a highly favorable recommendation for release by the B-Section committee which was composed of the wing's personnel.

"Associate Warden Jacobs denied my release without giving any reason. I was put up for release again in April and July. Each time I was turned down by Associate Warden Jacobs.

"On July 26, 1970, I allegedly threw hot water on Officer Thomas (we had cans in our cell and could heat up water) because he allegedly had been persistently teasing and provoking me with a stream of homosexual taunts, remarks and innuendoes.

"My repeated requests that the officer stop such talk brought no relief and continued without

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THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

January 5, 1804

On January 5, 1804, the Ohio legislature enacted its first "Black Laws" which restricted the rights and movements of Black people in the North. Several states, including Illinois, Indiana and Oregon, passed "Black Laws" as anti-immigration clauses in their state constitutions.

January 9, 1866

Fisk University opened in Nashville, Tennessee, on January 9, 1866, marking a significant victory for Blacks in the post-Civil War Reconstruction period in the struggle against the continous disruption and denial by Whites of education to the newly freed slaves.

January 5, 1943

George Washington Carver died in Tuskegee, Alabama, on January 5, 1943. Carver was born of slave parents on a farm near Diamond Grove, Missouri, in about 1864. He made 100 products from the sweet potatoe, almost 100 from the pecan and 50 from the peanut. He also developed several products from the clays of the South and was the first to use soybeans in paint making.

January 6, 1971

On January 6, 1971, the U.S. Supreme Court, in a 6-3 ruling, upheld the right of state and local welfare officials to enter the homes of recipients and to cut off funds from persons who refused such entry. The court overturned a federal District Court ruling in New York that welfare caseworkers without search warrants could not force their way into the homes of persons on public assistance.

January 10, 1972

On January 10, 1972, a Black rally in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, ended in a gun battle with police. Thirty-one persons were injured and two White deputy sheriffs and two young Black men were killed. No weapons were traced to Black people who had attended the rally.

GREENVILLE, MISS. POLICE SUED FOR DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES

(Greenville, Miss.) - Four Black men recently filed suit in federal court here against the Greenville Police Department, charging "a pattern and practice of racial discrimination."

Additional information received by THE BLACK PANTHER shows that a complaint has also been filed with the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Revenue Sharing, highlighting certain specific areas of discrimination shown by the police department.

The federal court suit names the police department, the city of Greenville, police chief Robert Skinner, Mayor Pat Dunne and all six city council members as defendants.

The suit exposes how they have all conspired to "maintain a general policy, practice, custom and usage of racial discrimination in employment practices and opportunities in the Greenville Police Department.

PATTERN AND PRACTICE

"The percentage of Black employees within the defendant police department has been discriminatorily low, and maintained at a low percentage by a pattern and practice of discrimination."

The suit says that "less than 15 sworn officers are Black in a city that is 52.5 per cent non-White."

The suit was filed by Brothers Charles Bell, Willie L. Christian, Jeff Alexander and John Whitehead. It seeks a preliminary injunction directing the police department to hire all four men with back pay and benefits and to freeze hiring of Whites until the racial composition of the police force matches that of the city.

The suit says Brother Bell was dismissed by the police department two days after he filed a discrimination complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) in June, 1975.

Brother Bell also filed a complaint with EEOC in 1972 and afterwards "was constantly harassed and intimidated and suffered retaliatory actions."

The suit said Brother Christian was dismissed in May, 1970, on racial grounds. Neither man was given advance notice or a hearing, it said.

Brother Alexander resigned from the police force in 1974 after he was "discriminatorily denied promotions in rank and pay solely because of his race," the suit said.

He "suffered indignities and harassment that White officers did not suffer solely because of his race," the suit continued. When Alexander reapplied for a job with the department, the suit said, he was not hired because he is Black.

The suit also says Brother Whitehead applied for employment with the Greenville police several times between 1969 and 1974, but was told there were no jobs even though Whites were being hired.

In a letter to the federal Office of Revenue Sharing (ORS) the brothers pointed out "that information is available that the mayor's office has forwarded your office diversive and incorrect information on the information requested.

"In order that your office receives the correct information (we) repsectfully request that your office send a representative to audit the personnel records of these departments."

The letter goes on to point out that even though Greenville is a fairly large town (70,000 residents), the fire and police departments are not classified under civil service.

"We believe this to be a deliberate attempt of one ethnic group to remain in monarchy over the city's police force.

"We believe that they are in direct violation of the law in minority hiring, monitoring, recruiting, promotion, training and testing procedure in policies of the city police, fire department, water department, public works department, Washington County public school system and the Mid Delta Health Center of Greenville."□



Seattle police with a defenseless young Black victim in the back seat. Their Spokane counterparts recently murdered an unarmed 17-year-old Black youth.

Unarmed Black Youth Killed By Spokane Police

(Spokane, Wash.) - A White policeman here shot and killed an unarmed 17-year-old Black youth last month, and now an all-White inquest jury has sanctioned this murder.

Spokane policeman John Moore, 28, shot and killed Brother Craig Jordan, stating afterwards that a glove Jordan held in his hand resembled a weapon.

MARCH

After the Black community of Spokane organized a march and rally on city hall, demanding that an inquiry be held, Spokane police chief Wayne Hendren set up an inquest.

Before a six-member, all-White jury, Moore explained that the first thing that came to his mind when he encountered Jordan, an alleged burglary suspect, was, "Oh God, he's got a gun and I'm going to get shot."

Moore then said that he shot young Craig Jordan after he (Moore) yelled for Jordan to stop and he ran faster. To justify this, Moore said that when Jordan looked back, he (Moore) saw what looked like a gun (but was only a glove) and fired his .38 revolver, killing the youth instantly.

This was enough for the White inquest jury as they pronounced Jordan's murder "justifiable homocide."□

C.I.A. Assassination Unit Revealed

(Washington, D.C.) - The existence of a small CIA unit set up to arrange for the assassination of suspected double agents and similar low-ranking officials during the 1950s was revealed last week by convicted Watergate burglar E. Howard Hunt, Jr..

In an interview — reported by *The New York Times* — at the federal correctional institution at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida where he is serving an eight-year sentence for his role in the Watergate conspiracy, Hunt said he was told by CIA superiors in 1954 or 1955 that Boris T. Pash, an Agency official, was in charge of the assassination unit.

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence that is investigating U.S. intelligence activities released a report last month on CIA-inspired assassination plots against two foreign heads of state.

Hunt said he had not been questioned by Committee staff members about CIA assassinations or any other topics, but the Committee spokesperon said the charges regarding Colonel Pash would be investigated.□

CONGRESSMAN CHARLES DIGGS BLASTS U.S. ROLE IN ANGOLA

Black Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr., of Detroit, Michigan, is chairman of the House Subcommittee on Africa and in that capacity has for many years been this country's leading expert and spokesperson for the independent nations of Africa. In the following article, written especially for the Black press, Congressman Diggs explains his opposition, and that of the Congressional Black Caucus, to U.S. intervention in the war in Angola — a hotly debated issue now before the U.S. Congress. THE BLACK PANTHER wishes to thank Reporters' News Syndicate *for making this information available to our readers.*

I am strongly opposed to further U.S. intervention, direct or indirect, in the Angolan civil war for the following reasons:

1) In aligning itself on the same side as South Africa, the U.S. risks even greater harm to its relations with independent, majority-ruled Africa.

2) It places the U.S., along with other external interveners, in opposition to the policy of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) that there should be no foreign intervention in Angola.

3) It is based on the same, false cold-war assumptions which led us into an escalating Vietnam involvement, that the Soviet Union, in supporting one of the movements, Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), presents a "challenge" which the U.S. must counter.

4) The covert nature of the U.S. involvement has made it very difficult for the American public and for most members of Congress to be informed as to the extent of U.S. intervention.

The most disturbing element is the escalating intervention of South Africa in Angola, and the United States' alignment on the same side as this White, minority regime. By assisting the same two movements, National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), as South Africa, the U.S., which is seen as generally supportive of South Africa, becomes militarily involved in defense of South African interests and, indeed, quite possibly, of South Africa itself.

South Africa, in its last-ditch efforts to maintain its own survival, is determined to prevent what it surely perceives as a "hostile" movement (MPLA) from gaining power in Angola, and to eliminate the opposition forces in neighboring Namibia by capturing SWAPO (the liberation movement in Namibia, illegally occupied by South Africa) guerrillas in Angola. These activities, carried out under the pretext of protecting South African holdings in the Ruacana hydroelectric project in southern Angola, serve to illustrate the serious threat to international peace which South Africa poses.

The U.S. posture on the same side as South Africa cannot help but further harm U.S. relations with the independent, majority-ruled African states, in which 73 per cent of all direct American investment in Africa south of the Sahara and three-fourths of its trade now occurs.

It is further alarming that the U.S. has repeatedly attacked the intervention of the Soviet Union as a threat to peace, but has been silent on South Africa — the only intervening power reported to be actually occupying portions of Angolan territory!!

The administration has apparently failed to give ample consideration to the likely domestic implications of its involvement in an African war on the side of South Africa. The American public, in particular, the Black community, will not sit idly by as the administration attempts militarily to involve this country in support of the interests of the White, minority regime in South Africa.

The administration has also failed to learn the important lessons of the Vietnam experience. A nationalist movement



MPLA people's guerrillas.

that has fought for independence for years and that has been aided in that struggle by the Soviet Union, in this case, MPLA, rarely accepts Soviet domination when victory is achieved.

Despite a long history of support for liberation movements in Africa, there are no Soviet satellites on the continent. Therefore, it is specious (deceitful, incorrect) to argue the the U.S. intervened in Angola to meet a "Soviet challenge."

Moreover, in view of reports that larger Soviet shipments to MPLA may have begun only after a U.S. decision significantly to increase its involvement last summer, serious questions must be raised about the basic rationale of U.S. policy that the U.S. intervened only in response to the Soviet Union.

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OUR HEALTH

Birth Control Device Safe?

A new birth control method — a hormone-filled device which must be replaced in the uterus once a year — is being hailed by medical science, yet little is known about the possible side effects of the device.

Developed by Dr. Antonio Scommegna, chairman of obstetrics and gynecology at Chicago's Michael Reese Medical Center, and the Palo Alto, California, Alza Pharmaceutical Corporation, the T-shaped hormone device allegedly combines the best features of oral contraceptive pills and conventional intrauterine (IUD) devices, but avoids most of their drawbacks such as abnormal bleeding, cramps, blood clots, mood changes, water retention and tiredness.

A recent *Chicago Tribune* article quotes Dr. Scommegna as saying, "It (hormone device) is new in that it combines hormonal contraception with mechanical contraception. Women who have trouble with the pill or with conventional IUDs would be good candidates for this device."

The device is designed for insertion in a patient's uterus like a conventional IUD, but it is smaller and more flexible than conventional IUDs, the developers claim.

Unlike other IUDs, the new device contains a small deposit of progesterone — a natural human sex hormone — which seeps out at a daily rate sufficient to prevent implantation of an egg cell in a woman's uterine wall, Dr. Scommegna explained.

He went on to say that modified forms of progesterone are the main drug ingredients of oral contraceptive pills but must be taken in greater doses to insure that a sufficient quantity reaches the uterus through the stomach and bloodstream to prevent pregnancy.

Alza Pharmaceutical Corporation is now marketing the device in Germany, England, Sweden, Denmark and Mexico and expects to receive final approval from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for marketing the device in the U.S. in the early part of this year, a spokesperson said.

F.B.I. DENIES REQUEST FOR RECORDS ON HARRY EDWARDS

Black Activist Professor Target Of 1969 Surveillance

(San Jose, Calif.) — FBI Director Clarence Kelley has refused a request for information regarding the Bureau's actions in "investigating" former San Jose State University instructor Dr. Harry Edwards. The request was made by the San Jose State University student daily newspaper, the *Spartan Daily*, through Congressman Norman Mineta of San Jose.

In a note to an aide, Congressman Mineta said of Kelley's letter refusing the request for the information: "This looks like a bullshit answer from the FBI hiding behind their cloak," and said his Washington office has begun an investigation to determine the circumstances of the case.

Professor Harry Edwards, now an assistant professor at the University of California at Berkeley, organized the movement among Black athletes that led to the planned boycott and demonstrations at the 1968 Olympics. He is currently the leading force in the creation of the October Coalition, a movement of students, faculty, staff and workers on California campuses for affirmative action guarantees across the board.

In an interview with Professor Edwards that appeared in the *Spartan Daily* of December 12, 1975, Edwards said that he is still under investigation by the FBI. Recently Professor Edwards told THE BLACK PANTHER that refusal of the University of California to approve a leave of absence for him to the People's Republic of China with a delegation of sports personalities could be the result of continuing interference in his life by the FBI. (Professor Edwards is, however, presently in China with the delegation. . . without the approval of his requested leave of absence.)

Edwards told the *Spartan Daily* that while teaching at San Jose State University (SJSU) between 1966 and 1968, he is sure the FBI sat in on his lectures and that the FBI asked students to inform it about his classroom and outside activities.

Edwards said he was followed in his car across town on at least one occasion and that a man in a car took photographs of persons coming and going at an office he was working out of at Ninth and San Salvador Streets in San Jose.

The *Spartan Daily* reports that an unidentified student told the SJSU radio-television News Center in May, 1968, that he had been approached by the FBI to give information on Edwards, including all class notes, tests, any information on his whereabouts over weekends and any class discussions where he might have called for student violence and dates for a "Black revolution."

Bill Kidwell, then FBI special agent in San Jose, said at the time these charges were made: "These allegations are outrageous. The mere idea that we would be involved in such activities is unbelievable."

The letter to Congressman Mineta from FBI Director Kelley refusing his request for information on FBI surveillance of Professor Edwards said in part: "Please be advised that in order to preserve the privacy of all individuals who may be the subject of inquiry received by the FBI, it has been necessary for this Bureau to maintain the practice of not indicating whether we do or do not have information in our files pertaining to such persons."

Professor Edwards said he will sign a request for information on himself under the Freedom of Information Act. Edwards added that FBI investigations and FBI influence could have had an effect on his not being rehired at SJSU. He attended Cornell University after leaving SJSU where he received a Master's degree and a Ph.D.

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HARRY EDWARDS, popular U.C. Berkeley sociology professor and head of the October Coalition.

BPINS Photo

Black Woman Cop In Shoot-Out With White "Partner"

(Flint, Mich.) — A Black policewoman here, Madeline C. Fletcher, was shot once in the chest and is in the intensive care unit at Hurley Medical Center after an argument with her White "partner" over who was to drive their patrol car.

Police investigators said Walter Kalberer, her White "partner" for that day, was in fair condition at Hurley after being shot in the left thigh by Sister Fletcher.

Police Chief Herbert Adams claims the incident was not racially motivated while Capt. William Bannister, commander of the Patrol Bureau, also participating in the apparent police cover-up of the attack on Sister Fletcher, reportedly said, "As far as we can determine now, it was not a racial confrontation or a sexual one. It was just a dispute between two officers."

However, the official police version doesn't explain why Sister Fletcher fired only once while Kalberer fired four times. Neither does the police version explain why three White officers had ballistics tests on their weapons to determine who shot Sister Fletcher since it was supposedly "just a dispute between two officers."

The fact that the shootings involved a Black woman and four White males is unrealistically ignored in the police officials' statements.

The "official" version would have the public believing that Sister Fletcher attacked Kalberer with a nightstick to prevent him from informing his superiors that she wouldn't let him drive the patrol car, and failing in this, pulled her weapon and shot at Kalberer.

Attacks by White policemen on Black police officers have become more frequent throughout the country recently, as shown in the case of Chicago Black police leader Howard Saffold. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, December 13 and December 20, 1975.) Observers note that this attack on Sister Fletcher should be viewed in that context.□



Minority students are gradually being cut out of higher education throughout the U.S.

New Admissions Policy Hits N.Y. Minorities

(New York, N.Y.) - New admission standards for City University of New York may cut minority enrollment at the school by more than two-thirds. This will eventually leave the university with the same racial composition it had before its open admissions policy was begun five years ago, according to a report in *The New York Times*.

Through the open admissions policy students were allowed to enter the university even if their reading and mathematics testing scores were below eighth grade level. Approximately 44.1 per cent of the students who entered the university in 1971 with scores below eighth grade level either earned associate degrees or were still enrolled in the university three years later.

NEW POLICE

The new policy now requires all entering students to demonstrate a minimum of eighth grade ability in reading and math which would cause about 40 per cent of those who would normally enroll to be unable to do so because they fail the test.

Supposedly this would be a money-saving policy because the university currently spends $30 million a year on remedial programs, *The Times* reports. In a 1971 study of a large sampling of entering students, 72 per cent of the Black students tested scored below eighth grade level,

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PARCHMAN PRISON DEATH ROW INMATES ORGANIZE PROTEST AGAINST RIGHTS DENIAL

(Parchman, Miss.) - All of Mississippi's 15 Death Row prisoners, 13 Blacks and two Whites, have been staging an organized protest at the state penitentiary here. The men, organized by one of the Death Row inmates, have attacked their treatment at the prison.

The men are legally defined as county prisoners and their stay at the prison is only supposed to be for safekeeping until their sentences are executed or repealed. The inmates are firm in their belief that, being county prisoners, they should not be subject to the rules and regulations of the penitentiary.

In a Southern Coalition Report on Jails and Prisons, 10 specific grievances of the men are listed:

•Clean clothes are never issued. Inmates have worn the same pants for over a year without them being washed.

•Toothbrushes are cut off, making it impossible to brush teeth properly.

•They are allowed 30 minutes a day to get exercise, shower, shave and hand-wash underclothes.

•Meals are served from an open cart, resulting in the food having insects, hair and other foreign matter in it. The Death Row inmates aren't allowed to have any meat containing a bone, such as chicken, pork chops or ribs.

•All ink pens have been classified as deadly weapons, yet all camps except the Maximum Security Unit are allowed to have them.

•They cannot buy items such as ice cream, stamps, toothpaste, shaving cream and numerous food items that inmates in all other camps are allowed to purchase.

•They are not allowed to wear regular shoes.

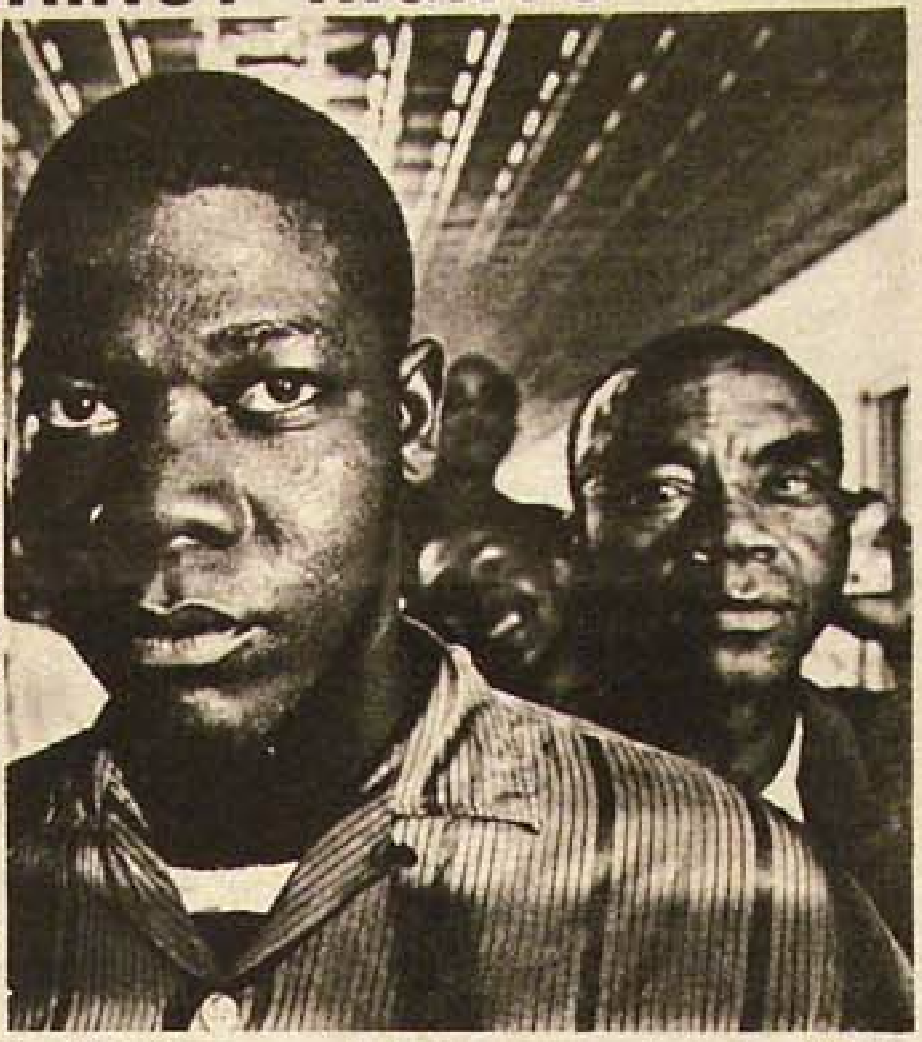
•They are not allowed to receive articles in packages that can be received in other camps.

•There is no place to visit in bad weather. All other camps have visiting areas protected from bad weather.

•The building the Death Row prisoners are housed in has been ruled as unfit for human habitation.

Death Row prisoners are completely isolated from the rest of the prison population as an added measure of psychological harassment. They are housed in the very back of the Maximum Security Unit in individual cells and are not able to contact other inmates from their cells because of the way the cells in the unit are constructed.

Inmates of Parchman State Prison (right), notorious for its inhuman treatment of Black inmates. Death Row inmates have organized protests against numerous abuses.



If one of them gets sick or starts to have a heart attack, the prison guard has to be called (by yelling) to come on the tier. (This information was gathered from interviews with Death Row inmates.)

Most of the conditions complained of in the Death Row prisoners' petition to superintendent Jack K. Reed are covered in a Maximum Security Unit suit, *Evans, et al. Vs. Reed, et al.*, filed by Parchmen inmates and for which the Mississippi prisoners Defense Committee (MPDC) is counsel.

Some relief will be gained for the men when this case is argued. The courts move slowly, however, and some sort of immediate relief is needed.

The MPDC has joined the prisoners in a massive program to focus public attention on their plight. The MPDC has encouraged families to write to their elected county and state officials and to the governor, who traditionally grants some pardons, and commutes some sentences upon leaving office.

MPDC has also tirelessly spoken to church groups and family organizations about sponsoring individual Death Row inmates. "Sponsoring" includes anything that the prisoner and the sponsor decide their relationship should be, from offering love and moral support to making specific attacks on the death sentence.

The men are strong and determined. They have made no requests for assistance in challenging their sentences, all of which are on appeal. They have petitioned the court, and it was they who cleared the way for MPDC to get into the prison to see them.

Between the prisoners and the community, tremendous resources are available for the effort to reform present inhuman prison conditions and all of these resources must be used to successfully change prison systems.□

New Admissions Policy Hits N.Y. Minorities

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

65 per cent of the Hispanic students scored below this level, and 20 per cent of the White students did.

However, because of New York's deteriorating school system, more and more students were unable to attain eighth grade level scores which requires more and more students to be in need of remedial education.

Presently there is intense controversy over the new admissions policy that would exclude large numbers of students who are victims of an inept and poorly funded educational system. The new policy came as a result of a report prepared by New York's Board of Higher Education.

If this dangerous new policy is allowed to remain, the racial composition of City University will soon return to what it was in the fall of 1969 — 13.8 per cent Black, 5.9 per cent Hispanic and 80.2 per cent White and others.□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

CALTRANS Bias Charge

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A class action suit against the California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS), charging it with discrimination in its planned layoff of 3,200 employees, was recently filed here. The suit, filed by the California Affirmative Action Group, says that minority group persons make up 17.7 per cent of CALTRANS employees, but that 22 per cent of the staff reductions would be from this group.

U.S. Figures Wrong On Poor

(Washington, D.C.) - There are 40 million poor persons in the United States — 65 per cent more than government figures show, the Roman Catholic Church's antipoverty agency announced recently. In an 80-page report, entitled "Poverty Profile 1975," the Catholic Church's Campaign for Human Development said that, "The government's yardstick for measuring the number of poor Americans is radically unfair, given any of the variables listed — real cost of living, provision of adequate diet and habitable housing, decent participation as a member of society. The relative capacity of a poor person to participate in society, if the government's poverty standard is used, is far lower now than in 1959," the report said.

H.E.W.'s "Shocking, Inexcusable Failure"

(Washington, D.C.) - A coalition of 37 groups, interested in the advancement of minority interests, has accused the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) of "shocking, inexcusable failure" to enforce civil rights. "HEW officials have no credibility among those suffering discrimination and those concerned with civil rights," the coalition said in a strongly worded letter to HEW Secretary David Matthews. The progressive thrust of the group urged Matthews to direct his "urgent and sustained attention to the shocking, inexcusable failure and refusal of the Department to carry out its legal obligations. . ."

Brother Faces Jail After Mauling By L.A. Police

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Brutally stomped, beaten and kicked by Los Angeles police officers last August 14, a 25-year-old Black man here faces up to one year in jail after being convicted of interfering with a police officer.

On August 14, 1975, DeWayne "Waheeb" Williams and his companion, George Hicks, both students at California State University at Northridge, were stopped by LAPD officers on their way home. According to police they were allegedly suspects because of an urgent call received from a Black woman who said two Black men were outside her home with guns in the same building where Williams lived.

According to Hicks, the police ordered them to put their hands on top of the car and Williams asked, "What's going on?" Then William Thurston, the



DE WAYNE "Waheeb" WILLIAMS.

White manager of Williams' apartment building, told the officers that they were tenants in the building right next door to where they were stopped, but the police officers responded to this by telling Williams to "get where you belong."

Then without even being searched (they were supposedly "hot" suspects), the police, led by Ruben Lopez, attacked Wil-

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INEZ GARCIA WINS NEW TRIAL

Appeals Court Ruling Cites Improper Jury Instructions

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Inez Garcia, who was convicted in a celebrated trial in Monterey, California, in October, 1974, for the second degree murder of a man who helped another man to rape her, last week was granted a new trial by the California Court of Appeal which overturned her conviction because of incorrect jury instruction.

The appellate court decision, written by Justice Norman Elkington, concluded that the presiding judge in Ms. Garcia's trial, Stanley Lawson, gave the jury instructions which mixed up the law's requirement of the burden of proof in a criminal case with the lighter burden of proof required for a jury's decision in a civil lawsuit.

Judge Lawson told the jury that Ms. Garcia could not be convicted unless they believed she was guilty "beyond a reasonable doubt." But then Judge Lawson broadened the "reasonable doubt" instruction, stating:

"In other words, reasonable doubt means just what the term implies: doubt based upon reason, doubt that presents itself in the minds of reasonable people who are weighing the evidence in the scales, one side against the other, in a logical manner in an effort to determine the truth."



INEZ GARCIA and her son during her celebrated trial for a woman's right to self-defense. Ms. Garcia's conviction has just been overturned.

Evidence brought out during the trial, Justice Elkington wrote, would have allowed the jury, if properly instructed, to convict Ms. Garcia of the less serious crime of manslaughter, or even determine that she acted in self-defense and was therefore innocent of any crime.

Ms. Garcia, a young woman of Puerto Rican and Cuban descent and the mother of a son, has been serving a five-year-to-life sentence at the California Institution for Women at Frontera for the killing of Miguel Jimenez, 30, near her home in Soledad, California, on March 19, 1974. Ms. Garcia testified during her trial that she shot and killed the 300-pound Jimenez 30 minutes after he held her down while a companion, Luis Castillo, then 17, raped her.

CAUSE CELEBRE

Ms. Garcia's case became a cause celebre for the progressive women's movement in America. Famed Black Panther Party attorney Charles Garry, defense attorney for Ms. Garcia during her first trial, used the "unwritten law" of a woman's right to self-defense in representing Ms. Garcia. Attorney Garry defined this as "the right of a human being to be able to protect their own integrity when they're violated." Ms. Garcia's tremendous sense of dignity, integrity and pride was steadfast throughout her trial, despite the degrading and sexist judicial attitudes stacked against her. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, October 5, 1974.)

Attorney Garry, who left the case after filing Ms. Garcia's appeal, said of the decision to grant his former client a new trial, "I'm very happy for Inez Garcia and hope that in her new trial she will get a judge who understands what the law is and who will see that her rights are protected."

"It's beautiful. I'm very happy about it," was Ms. Garcia's comment on the appellate decision.

Under the law Ms. Garcia cannot be tried again for first-degree murder, the original charge against her, because the jury cleared her of that charge and reduced it to second-degree murder.

DELLUMS' CORNER

Co-Sponsors Bill For Consumer Oil Rebates

(Washington, D.C.) - Congressman Ronald V. Dellums of California has joined in co-sponsoring legislation which could lead to rebates to American consumers for all fees illegally collected under the President's oil import tariff program.

Dellums joined Congressman Robert Drinan in sponsoring the bill which would require that any oil fees that have been collected under the oil fee system must be preserved in trust for distribution to the consumers who have borne the cost of the tariff. Pending a final decision by the Supreme Court, the Federal Energy Administration is also directed to submit to Congress a plan for the eventual redistribution of funds through an equitable rebate system.

The oil import fees were put into effect by President Ford in January and April of this year, finally reaching a level of $2.60 per barrel of imported oil. Dellums pointed out that through the imposition of this tariff, Americans have paid an extraordinary $1.36 billion in increased energy prices in 1975, a burden which has largely fallen on low and middle income groups.

"In almost all cases, the higher energy prices which resulted from the tariffs were passed on directly to the consumer," Dellums said.

A lawsuit filed by several oil companies could lead to $600 million in oil fees being turned back to these firms. Dellums considers this "an outrage" that would result in "enormous windfall profits at the expense of primarily low and middle income groups."

GULF POLITICAL PAYMENTS "CLANDESTINE" AND "ILLEGAL"

(Washington, D.C.) - An independent investigative committee last week charged that the Gulf Oil Corporation's massive payments to politicians and candidates in the U.S. are "shot through with illegality."

The Special Review Committee, a three-member panel headed by New York attorney John J. McCloy, said in its 298-page report to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the U.S. Court for the District of Columbia, "The activity (payments to politicians) was generally clandestine and in disregard of federal as well as a number of state statutes."

As reported in *The New York Times*, the Committee made public the details of foreign payments previously disclosed as well as the existence of a "gray fund" for giving tips and presents to "relatively low-level governmental personnel" with whom Gulf had contact in South Korea. The Committee also revealed the existence of a "fondo nero" or "black-fund" in Italy, out of which Gulf paid $10,815 to newspapers, editors and journalists.

INQUIRY

The Committee's 10-month inquiry concluded that Gulf spent a total of $12.3 million in legal and illegal contributions.

McCloy, a senior partner in the New York law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley and McCloy, said that the investigation should provide Gulf's board of directors "with information needed to take whatever action the directors deem necessary and proper." The board is scheduled to begin its formal consideration of the report on January 12, McCloy said.

Gulf was required to arrange the inquiry by the Special Review Committee into its political contributions as part of the settlement of a government suit. The Committee has filed its report with SEC and the appropriate court.

The major issue in the probe was that of the role of Gulf's officers. The Committee found that Royce H. Savage, former general counsel for Gulf, was "aware that (Claude C. Wild, Jr., a Gulf lobbyist) had a source of corporate funds available to him which he was probably using for political contributions and payments."

The Committee also found that William L. Henry, a Gulf executive vice president, and Fred C. Deering, former controller, failed to make adequate inquiries. As for the role of Bob R. Dorsey, Gulf's chief executive, the report concluded that evidence it had gathered "falls short of demonstrating that Dorsey was informed of Wild's unlawful activities."

Most recipients of Gulf money had been named earlier as information leaked out of the case in the form of depositions taken from persons associated with the operation. Domestic recipients identified earlier included Senator Hubert Humphrey during his 1968 Presidential campaign; Lyndon Johnson, shortly after his election as Vice President, in 1960, and Senate Republican minority leader Hugh Scott.

TURNPIKE

In a related development, a Gulf executive president told the Special Review Committee that his company paid $10,000 to William J. Flanagan, executive director of the New Jersey Turnpike Authority, in connection with construction of a pipeline in 1965.

The charge was made by Gulf's William L. Henry who told the Committee the payment was made because Flanagan had been "of tremendous help" in constructing the Colonial Pipeline which carries oil and chemical products from Southern fields to Northeast refineries, running from Texas up the East Coast to New Jersey and New England.

Flanagan flatly denied the charge, saying that he was "really surprised" by it. He said he neither sought nor received such funds.□

On The Block

What Will You Do For Black People In 1976? PART 2

ASKED AT FOOD KING SUPERMARKET

Donald Harris
147 88th Ave.
Street Academy



Help this place to become a better world in everyway possible I can.

Help Black people get along better. Instead of ripping each other off, let the White man come and do some more for us. We should stick more together, us brothers and sisters.



Yvonne Jackson
1651 88th Ave.
Waitress

Herman Mitchell
1668 86th Ave.
Unemployed.



All I can do is help us struggle together.

In my area, East Oakland, I can help out like my mother's doing, getting stop signs and stuff around the neighborhood.



Donald Dew
9029 MacArthur Blvd.
Overhead Crainman

John Young
1215 94th Ave.
General Motors



Try to get the kids doing something, some activity, like in the Boys' Club, something that stops a lot of the stealing and burglaries.

I'll try to help out each one of my Black brothers and sisters. Maybe some senior citizens need help. I'll give them a ride. I've got a car. I'll go shopping for them.



Cris Woodon
1327 83rd Ave.
Unemployed

Tina Wilson
1956 85th Ave.
Student —
Frick J.H.S.



In 1976, I'm going to go to school and learn, for one thing. I can get a little committee together and help clean up the community. Another thing, the school needs better conditions.

I'll try my best to get all the Black people jobs and put them to work.



Ruth Jordan
8703 E. 14th St.

BPINS photos

U.S. Military Readies Laser Beam Warfare

(Washington, D.C.) - Shrouded by secrecy and purposively contradictory rumors, U.S. military technology has developed a weapons' system which uses laser beams to destroy targets.

The U.S. Army now has a prototype laser weapon system designed to fill the air defense role in modern combat. The new Mobile Test Unit (MTU) consists of a tracked vehicle armed with a laser, reports *Recon* magazine.

Currently undergoing tests at White Sands Proving Grounds in the Arizona desert, the MTU is capable of literally slicing off the wings of aircraft. Its range, of approximately three miles, is limited only by its own tracking equipment.

The Army first asked for $5.2 million to build the MTU in fiscal year 1974, but Congress cut this item from the budget. How the Army funded the MTU remains a mystery since the project has never received Congressional approval.

Normal light moves in regular patterns or waves and disperses quickly once it is emitted from a source. What happens to create a laser beam is that light is amplified and condensed until the regular wave pattern disappears and the light forms a cohesive beam of extremely high energy particles.

These high energy particles can be used for nonmilitary purposes, such as transmitting phone calls, eye surgery, reproducing news photographs and many other functions, including burning through brick or melting metal.

IMPRACTICAL

At one point lasers were thought to be impractical for use as weapons because of severe limitations caused by their need of extremely high amounts of energy and complex technical maintenance.

Advances in technology have changed all that and now the various military services are pursuing high energy laser projects in direct application as offensive and defensive weapons.

The U.S. Army is putting most of its money into the recently unveiled MTU. With the Air

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JAILED WHITE PANTHER PARTY MEMBERS SEEK BAIL ON TRUMPED-UP ASSAULT CHARGES

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A motion for bail to be set for White Panther Party members Tom Stevens and Terry Phillips was filed last week by attorney Alan Caplan in the District Court of Appeals. If granted, this would allow Stevens and Phillips to be released from prison pending review of their May, 1975, conviction on trumped up charges of assault with deadly weapons on police officers.

The charge stems from the July 12, 1974, police attack on the White Panther Party food program office at 1632 Page Street, during which police forced entry and responded to warning shots by calling out a SWAT team and firing incendiary bombs into the building. Three families were left homeless as a result of the fire that followed.

The two White Panther Party members are currently serving a five and one-half year-to-life sentence; Stevens at San Quentin and Phillips at Tracey. Stevens was initially denied the right of self-representation, and several traditional principles of law were ignored by the courts in the effort to secure these convictions.

Stevens and Phillips chose to use the courts in an attempt to expose the police crimes in the July 12 raid, through a federal court suit. They were subsequently subjected to retaliatory arrests nearly six months after the incident and then offered a deal of straight probation for guilty pleas, a move designed to avoid a public trial. The White Panther Party maintains that the two are being punished for insisting on a public trial and that the denial of an appeal bond makes this punishment possible.

The motion and the appeal brief are part of a major effort by the White Panther Party to expose the use of criminal force by the San Francisco Police Department to destroy lawful political opposition, as well as to obtain another trial for Stevens and Phillips.

The July 12 incident was triggered when policemen, with drawn guns, forced their way into the Page Street office without a warrant under the pretext of pursuing an investigation of a phony burglary charge against a pregnant member of the White Panther Party. Mindful of the 54 harassment arrests of White Panther Party members (with no convictions) during 1974, and the trigger-happy reputation of San Francisco cops, Phillips and Stevens fired warning shots to emphasize their resistance to this illegal invasion. The cops withdrew, called in for SWAT reinforcements, surrounded the



San Francisco policemen firing tear gas into the burning apartment of White Panther Party members.

building and subsequently set fire to the house, though they deny it.

When the police finally entered the burnt out building, they took thousands of dollars worth of property, Food Conspiracy records, personal papers including identification cards and passports and refused to release them until ordered to by a judge some eight months later.

PETITION CAMPAIGN

A petition campaign has been launched with a threefold purpose: "To educate citizens to the illegal attacks on a lawful community organization; To further expose the network of police and public officials who are actively organizing fascism in this country and; To build support among all citizens and those officials who are desirous of stopping the erosion of rule by law." Among the demands of the petition is endorsement of the motion for an appeal bond for Tom Stevens and Terry Phillips.

Petitions may be secured at the Cole Street Community Center, 439 Cole Street, San Francisco, California, (415) 386-9914.□

Army Denies Wounded Knee Massacre

(Washington, D.C.) — In response to a Senate bill demanding reparations for over 100 Sioux Indians killed in the 1890 Wounded Knee massacre, the U.S. Army has denied that the massacre actually took place.

South Dakota Senator James Abourek introduced a bill which would pay $3,000 for each of those murdered at Wounded Knee that would be divided among the victims' heirs. In a letter to Senator James Eastland, head of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the Army stated that the Wounded Knee massacre was merely a "heated and spontaneous battle" in which both sides got "carried away."

Vernon Bellecourt, a national coordinator of the American Indian Movement (AIM), called the Army's report "false and hypocritical." As reported in *The New York Times*,Vine Deloria, Sr., a Sioux clergyman in Pierre, South Dakota, stated, "One thing is sure, it was a massacre, pure and simple. It's fantastic to try to whitewash it now."

Senator Abourek called it "outrageous" for the Army to deny that the wanton killing at Wounded Knee did not take place and to attempt to deny Wounded Knee heirs this token payment, which would amount to about $600,000.

The Wounded Knee incident has become the symbol of U.S. mistreatment of Native Americans after being re-emphasized by the famous protest held there in 1973 by AIM.

F.B.I. Spied On Rosenberg Talks

(New York, N.Y.) - The recently-released Rosenberg files have revealed that talks between Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and their lawyers were spied on and reported to the FBI at the time the Rosenbergs were on trial for trumped-up espionage charges in 1951 and 1952.

According to *The New York Times*, a researcher said that if existence of such information had been known and shown to the federal court, "they (Rosenbergs) might well have been granted a new trial," instead of being executed.□

...And Bid Him Sing

By David G. Du Bois

Exciting New Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt

The following is Part 13 of . . .And Bid Him Sing, an intriguing tale of self-exiled Black Americans living in Cairo, Egypt, at the time of the 1967 Middle East war. This week's excerpt begins with the continuation of a conversation between Bob Jones and Suliman Ibn Rashid, two of the main characters in this highly praised novel by BLACK PANTHER Editor-in-Chief David G. Du Bois.

PART 13

"Did you bring all these books with you?"

"A lot of them, but I've bought and collected a lot since I've been here."

"How long is that?"

"Six years now, although it seems a lot more like six months." When he didn't reply I said: "What can I give you to drink? There's tea, coffee, beer. . . and brandy. The local stuff is not bad and at nearly fifteen dollars a fifth I can't afford whiskey."

"Beer," he said without enthusiasm. He was examining the book titles and had taken one small volume off the shelves.

Returning from the kitchen with a large, glass mug of beer and a brandy for myself, I handed the mug to Suliman. As I did so he said: "I'd like to borrow a couple of your books. I got a lot of time and I get tired reading paperback mysteries and the man's brain-twisting crap."

"Anything you want," I said, "but try to remember where you got them. The books I most want are hardest to get here."

"I'll bring 'em back, don't worry." There was a suggestion of hurt in his tone.

I settled myself in one of the rattan chairs facing the bookcase. Suliman's back was to me. I wondered why he had not offered me some of his cigarette. No one in Egypt would think of smoking a hashish cigarette without passing it around. Perhaps it was his preoccupation with the books.

"What sort of things interest you?" I asked.

"Anything about us, man!" he replied, in a tone suggesting I should have known this without asking. "Anything about us Black folks."

"Does that include books about Egypt?" I was deliberately prodding.

"Man, Egypt ain't Black; don't you know that yet, after all the time you been here?"

"It's in Africa and a whole lot of its people are Black." I ventured.

"Try an' tell them that. They think they're White, man. Some of 'em Black as me talking about they ain't African."

"Because an Egyptian says he's not African don't mean he thinks he's White."

"Well what does he think he is, then?"

EGYPTIAN

"Egyptian, just like he says. A lot of folks on this continent still only think of themselves as, say, Fanti or Ibo or Ewe, or Zulu or Kikuyu. They don't even think of themselves as Ghanaian or Nigerian or Congolese or Kenyan. So how can they think of themselves as African? That's a long time coming for them, brother. At least, Egyptians know they're Egyptians. They didn't create the lie that Egypt's not Africa. The White man did."

Suliman had continued to look at the book titles during this exchange. He said nothing when I paused. The volume he held I recognized as a paperback anthology of Black poets.



Crowd in Al-Husayn Square in Cairo after Friday noon prayer.

"You like poetry?" I asked.

"Yeah."

"I know the woman who edited that collection," I said, indicating the book he held. "She's Dutch. A friend of the family. It's interesting because it's got poets you never heard of. College students and ordinary Black folks, mostly from the South. She regularly visits the States to lecture on poetry at Black campuses and she collects works of mostly unknown poets and publishes them. That's the second such volume she's put out."

As I spoke Suliman was leafing through the volume. He moved over to the sofa and sat down, noticing that he had left the sweating mug of beer on the shelf of the bookcase. I asked, "Don't you intend to drink your beer?"

"Yeah," he answered absently looking up and at the table beside the sofa in search for his glass. I got up and handed him the mug and disappeared into the kitchen to get a cloth. As I wiped off the circle left by the mug, Suliman said, "Sorry, man, didn't mean to mess up your pad."

"It's nothing," I said, "If you look around you'll see circles all over the place. I just had this bookcase made a few weeks ago so I'm trying to keep it new. It won't last long."

"Man, dig this!" Suliman said, rising from the sofa. He read two verses with a passionate and bitter anger, almost as if he'd written them himself, using his whole body, jabbing the words at me, weaving and twisting like a man shadow boxing. "Man!" he exclaimed when he finished, "this cat knows where it's at!" Without another word he sat back down and continued to read to himself from the volume. After a while he closed the volume, placed it on the sofa, looked up and said:

"This a whitey?"

"You mean the woman?"

"Yeah."

"Yes," I said, waiting for his reaction. He was silent for a moment and then said hesitantly: "I've been writing poems since I was eleven. Never showed them to anybody much. I've written some since I've been here. Think you could send some of my poems to her? Maybe she'd make me famous."

TO BE CONTINUED

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"Scoring"

Through his knowledge of criminal law, Huey was able to defend himself successfully time and time again in court, as we shall see in this excerpt from the chapter "Scoring" in Revolutionary Suicide, *by Huey P. Newton, the leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party.*

PART 32

In the second major case, I was accused of having stolen some books from a store near the school and of having burglarized the car of another student and taken his books. He reported to the bookstore that his books had been stolen. They were on the lookout for books with the marking he had described. I had not stolen the books, even though they were in my possession. I was doing a lot of gambling at the time, and some students who owed me money gave me the books instead. We used books for money, because if a book was required in a course, we could sell it to the bookstore. Even though I did not know where the books came from, I suspected that they were stolen.

I figured there was about $60 worth of books in the stack. When I needed money, I sent my cousin to the bookstore to cash them in. The bookstore took them away from her, claiming that they were stolen. They would not give her any money, nor would they return the books. I went down to the store and told them they could not confiscate my books without due process of law. They knew I was a student at the college and that they could call the police on me any time they wanted. I told them that either they return the books right then or I would take as many books as I thought would equal the amount they had stolen from me. They gave me the books, and I went on to class.

BOOKSTORE

Apparently the bookstore notified the Dean of Students, who called the police. While I was in class, the Oakland police came and escorted me with the books to the campus police, who took me to the Dean's office. No one could arrest me, because there was no warrant. The bookstore wanted to wait until the man who had reported the books stolen returned from the Army to identify them. So they took me to the Dean's office, and the Dean said he would give me a receipt, keeping the books until the owner came back. I told him that he would not give me a receipt, because they were my books and he could not confiscate my property without due process of law; to do so would be a violation of my constitutional rights. I added, "Furthermore, if you try to confiscate my property, I will ask the police over there to have you arrested."

The police stood looking stupid, not knowing what to do. The Dean said the man would not be back for about a week, but he wanted the books. I took the books off his desk and said, "I'm enrolled here, and when you want to talk to me, I'll be around." Then I walked out of the office. They did not know how to deal with a poor oppressed Black man who knew their law and had dignity.

HUEY P. NEWTON, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, learned of the injustices of the judicial system at an early age.



When I was charged and brought to trial, I defended myself again. The case revolved around identifying the books. The man knew that his books had been stolen; the bookstore knew they had lost some books. Identification had not been made, but I was charged with a theft. I had stashed the books away so that nobody could locate them, and when I came to court, I left them behind. They brought me to trial without any factual evidence against me, and I beat the case with the defense I conducted, particularly my cross-examination.

The woman who owned the bookstore took the stand. The previous year, on Christmas Eve, she had invited me to her home, and I had seen her off and on after that. When I was unwilling to continue a relationship with her, she became angry. I wanted to bring this out, but when I began this line of questioning, the judge was outraged and stopped it. By this time, however, she had broken down in tears on the stand, and it was apparent to the jury by the questions I asked and her reaction to them that she had personal reasons for testifying against me.

When the Dean testified, I really went to work. Although no books were entered into evidence, he said that I had in my possession some books identical to those on the list the day the police brought me to his office. I asked him, "Well, if the police were right there, why didn't you put me under arrest?" He said, "I wasn't sure of my rights." This was the opening I needed. I said, "You mean to say that I attend your school, and you're teaching me my rights without even knowing your own? You're giving me knowledge, and you don't know your basic civil rights?"

Then I turned to the jury and argued that this was strange indeed. The judge was furious and almost cited me for contempt of court. I was in contempt, all right, and not only of the court. I was contemptuous of the whole system of exploitation, which I was coming to understand better and better.

I knew what the jury was thinking, and when the Dean said that he did not know his rights, I used his ignorance to my advantage. People automatically think, "You mean you're a college professor and you don't know something that's basic and simple?" Once I planted this idea in the minds of the jurors, it completely negated the Dean's testimony.

I told the jury that I collected books, which I did, traded and sold them, and that I had some volumes similar to these named in the indictment — same names, authors, and so forth. When they wanted to view the books, I asked the judge if I could go home and get them. The judge said that he could not stop a trial in the middle (it was a midemeanor case) to let me go home. My strategy worked, however, and I ended up with a hung jury.

TO BE CONTINUED

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH JAMES EARL RAY

HIGH LEVEL PLOT IN MARTIN LUTHER KING MURDER?

The following exclusive interview with James Earl Ray, the accused slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King, was conducted by Wayne Chastain, Jr., a veteran reporter for the Pacific News Service. *While writing for the* Memphis Press-Scimitar, *Chastain was one of the newsmen on the scene after the assassination of the great civil and human-rights leader on April 4, 1968. In 1973, Chastain became the first reporter from a major metropolitan newspaper to obtain an interview with Ray, and has since interviewed him twice more, most recently on December 18, 1975.*

(Memphis, Tenn.) - The 1968 Memphis murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was at least partially planned within the Justice Department or Dr. King's own camp, charged convicted slayer James Earl Ray in an exclusive interview with *PNS*.

"I got my moving orders to go to Memphis on March 28 (1968) in Birmingham, Alabama," Ray said at Tennessee State Prison in Nashville. "I was told to drive no more than three hours a day and not to arrive in Memphis before April 3. At that time those orders could only have come from either someone in King's camp or some high Justice Department official having access to information gained from wiretaps on King's telephones in Atlanta."

Dr. King did not reveal to the world until April 1 — three days after Ray left Birmingham headed for Memphis — that he planned to return to Memphis April 3 to lead another protest march by striking sanitation workers there.

"By then (April 1)," Ray said, "I was already halfway to Memphis. I can name a motel I stayed at near Columbus, Mississippi. The next day I drove north and stayed at the DeSoto Motel near the Mississippi-Tennessee line (only 10 miles from Memphis city limit) instead of going on to Memphis, because I was carrying out my orders to the letter."

The next day, Ray drove to Memphis. He registered at the Rebel Motel and spent the night of April 3 there. He claims that the next afternoon he met at a Memphis beer tavern with a man named Raoul who had given him his orders in Birmingham. Afterwards, Ray claims, a "federal agent of some kind" followed him from the tavern. At 6:01 that evening — April 4, 1968 — Dr. King was gunned down by a sniper as he stood on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis.

The FBI maintains, however, that Ray's itinerary was considerably different.

Instead of driving toward Memphis March 28, the Bureau says, Ray left Birmingham for Atlanta, Georgia. Ray spent the next three days in his Atlanta rooming house, the Bureau says, then left for Memphis April 1 after hearing on the radio that Dr. King was going there.

Ray arrived in Memphis April 3, the Bureau says, checked into a rooming house April 4 and shot Dr. King from a back room window. Then, the Bureau says, Ray eluded police and drove back to Atlanta the next day, where he abandoned his car and took a bus for Canada.

Ray now says: "They had to make up that trip to Atlanta between March 28 and April 1. The truth is that I did not go back to Atlanta after buying the rifle in Birmingham on March 28. I did not even go back to Atlanta on the day after the assassination."

Ray has been reticent about where he went and with whom he dealt from the time King was killed until he was captured two months later at London's Heathrow Airport.

But Ray hinted to *PNS* that if he loses his remaining court appeals for a new trial, he will "tell all. "If I lose my appeal in Cincinnati (before the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court), I'll go to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1976. If I lose there, I'm going to tell all — everything I know about people and events leading up to and after King's murder in Memphis."

In the wake of revelations about dirty tactics used by the FBI and its late director J. Edgar Hoover against Dr. King, Attorney General Edward Levi has ordered a review of the FBI's investigation of the King murder.

Earlier charges by a retired FBI agent, Arthur Murtagh, had sparked Congressional and Justice Department interest in an alleged FBI smear campaign against King. Murtagh has testified recently before both House and Senate intelligence committees.

"My superiors — both in the Atlanta bureau and Washington — washed out leads suggesting a right-wing conspiracy," Murtagh told *PNS* in a telephone interview from Constable, New York, where he is now a practicing attorney. "Had a more thorough investigation been conducted by the FBI, I believe links would have been established between the King assassination and the Kennedy murders — both those of JFK and RFK," Murtagh said.



MARTIN LUTHER KING (center) was a courageous leader of the civil rights movement before being gunned down in Memphis in 1968. After recent disclosures of FBI harassment of King, the theory of a conspiracy to assassinate the civil rights leader is being brought forth again.

In a letter to Robert I. Livingston, one of Ray's attorneys, Murtagh wrote: "The Bureau was not administratively structured so as to permit intensive investigation of espionage activity from the right. All assumptions were made from the vantage point that the enemy was always on the left."

Murtagh told *PNS* he had worked many years in the Atlanta, Georgia, Bureau, where he headed a labyrinthian underground of Black informers. "The intelligence I was receiving indicated there were no Black subversives in Dr. King's entourage or the top leadership of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference," Murtagh said.

"The phantom subversives, of course, created the *raison d'etre* (reason for being) for Hoover's electronic surveillance of King, and provided Hoover with a reason for ordering the wiretaps after convincing the then attorney-general, Robert F. Kennedy, that there was indeed communist penetration of the top SCLC echelons."

Hoover consistently ignored Murtagh's intelligence reports, and several times FBI superiors questioned Murtagh in a manner suggesting that he change these reports to conform with Hoover's contentions.

"After Kennedy left office, and the imbroglio between Hoover and King over the investigation of the three slain civil rights workers in Mississippi (when Hoover called King the 'most notorious liar in the U.S.'), Hoover ordered a beefed-up contingent of FBI agents to monitor every movement Dr. King made," Murtagh said.

"The surveillance of King after this incident was massive and complete," Murtagh said. "Dr. King could not wriggle his ears without the FBI knowing about it."

Thus, when Dr. King decided to return to Memphis April 3, the FBI would have learned of the decision as soon as Dr. King revealed it by word-of-mouth — in a hotel suite, or by telephone conversation.

Today, Ray is serving a 99-year sentence for Dr. King's murder. In March, 1969, less than a year after Dr. King was killed, Ray pleaded guilty — but in equivocal language — to Dr. King's murder at a one-day trial in Memphis before the late Judge Preston Battle. In return for the guilty plea, Ray was spared a possible death sentence.

Less than 24 hours later, after Ray had been transferred to Tennessee State Prison in Nashville, he attempted to reverse his guilty plea in a letter to Battle. Ray said he did not shoot and kill Dr. King and had been coerced and tricked into the guilty plea by his then attorney, Percy Foreman of Houston.

Although Ray had pleaded guilty at the March hearing, he interrupted his attorney, Foreman, when Foreman said to the court *there had been no conspiracy behind Dr. King's death.* Ray said he disagreed with his attorney's conclusion, but both Foreman and Battle promptly hushed Ray.

Less than a week after Ray's guilty plea Battle himself expressed the belief in an interview that there had probably been a conspiracy and that Ray had not acted alone.

Battle said he allowed the guilty plea because he did not believe that a full-scale trial would have revealed any evidence as to who conspired with Ray in Dr. King's murder.

Today, Ray contends he had no knowledge of a conspiracy to kill King when he went to Memphis April 3, 1968. He thought he was going to meet two other men and participate in a gun-and-dope smuggling operation.

"I was set up and sucked in," Ray argues. "I bought the rifle that was found on the sidewalk after Dr. King's murder, but I did not fire it at Dr. King, or anyone else. In fact I was several blocks away from the scene when King was shot."

His attorneys have filed a massive brief, asking for a new trial, contending that the rifle and other items found on the sidewalk were part of a plot to frame Ray.

In the brief, James Lesar, another of Ray's attorneys, cites testimony of two persons — a Memphis law enforcement official and a New York ballistics expert — indicating the rifle was not the murder weapon and had been left on the sidewalk, *before*, not after, Dr. King's murder.

The FBI ballistics expert consciously covered up the evidence that would have exonerated Ray as the trigger-man by not conducting two crucial tests that would have conclusively proved the rifle was not the murder weapon, the brief argues. □

OCTOBER COALITION POSITION PAPER ON AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Led by popular Black sociology professor Harry Edwards, the October Coalition has taken a frontrunning position on the crucial issues of affirmative action in education and Black and oppressed people's access to and involvement in higher education. Last October 17, the Coalition staged a successful weekend of rallies and workshops around these demands on the University of California at Berkeley campus, attracting over 2,500 participants. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, October 25, 1975.) The following is a position paper of the October Coalition, "Why Our Rights to Full Involvement in the Educational Process Must Be Maintained and Expanded," clearly spelling out the critical dimensions of the tasks at hand. (Also, see page 7.)

The position of the October Coalition on the question of total access to the full range of occupational, professional, and educational opportunities available in the educational hierarchy is crystal clear and unequivocal:

We regard full involvement in, and total access to, the educational system in the United States as critical to our economic, political, and social effectiveness; crucial to the present and future opportunities, welfare, and survival of our children; and therefore crucial to the future stability and tranquillity of American society.

SYSTEMATICALLY DENIED

Traditionally, millions of this nation's citizens have been systematically and by conscious effort denied access to the benefits of formal higher education. This has been particularly true for minorities and women.

On the heels of the hard-won educational gains of the 1950s and 1960s we are once again confronted with a national conspiracy to deprive us of even this minimal access. The doors to educational achievement are being slammed in the faces of millions of Americans rightfully deserving of and desperately in need of the benefits tha. higher education affords. And the assault on our rights to educational opportunity is total.

While William Shockley, Arthur Jensen, Daniel Glaser, and the "Cambridge Circle" are generating the theoretical arguments to legitimate the position that Black people are intellectually inferior, others, such as Christopher Jencks and the editors and publishers of *Playboy* magazine, are solidifying the proposition that Blacks in particular do not benefit from higher education and that involvement in it is a waste of time, effort, and money. Yet, these authors themselves are granted an audience and reap economic and professional rewards precisely because they have achieved both skills and status through their involvement in higher education.



HARRY EDWARDS, noted Black sociology professor at U.C. Berkeley, discusses strategies and goals of October Coalition. The Coalition is striving for meaningful implementation of affirmative action in the campus and community.

While government reduces to the point of ineffectiveness the funding of virtually every program developed to insure adequate educational opportunities for minorities, the poor and women, and while the President and state governors appoint unsympathetic and even hostile executives to administer surviving programs, college and university officials move relentlessly to roll educational access back to 1953 levels. Recruitment of minority students, faculty, and administrators is down significantly from 1972, 1973, and 1974 levels (in the 1975-76 academic year alone, EOP (Educational Opportunities Program) admissions at U.C. Berkeley have dropped to less than one-half of what they were in the 1974-75 academic year); promotion and tenure of minority and women faculty, administrators and staff is practically nonexistent.

The existence of Ethnic Studies programs and departments nationwide has been cut in half over the last few years — from 526 in 1971 to 208 in 1974. And the majority of those still in existence have been severely weakened in terms of minority community input and minority influence in crucial decision-making processes (curricula offerings, faculty recruitment and retention, etc.) or they have been simply "neutralized" as an effective basis of minority political and academic influence in the educational community.

The consequences of the above developments and other aspects of this deliberate and orchestrated conspiracy against our access to educational opportunities promise to be nothing short of catastrophic for minorities and women and, in the long term, for the whole of American education and society:

A. The United States is a society in transition. Many of the basic assumptions and principles traditional in the American experience today must be analyzed and reshaped in the light of new realities. It is within the educational milieu that much of this analysis and redefinition will occur — indeed, there is mounting evidence that it already is underway. *The interests of minorities and oppressed others must be given judicious consideration in any such reformulation of the blueprints for life and the future of this society.* We simply cannot trust those who do not share our interests, experiences, and circumstances to faithfully represent those interests and articulate our concerns accurately. To do so would be to betray those who struggled so valiantly in the past and those who look to this generation to secure and expand present and future opportunities.

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THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowlede of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE, AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

U.N. Warned East Timor May Become South Pacific's "Vietnam"

(United Nations, N.Y.) — The foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of East Timor has warned the United Nations Security Council that failure to halt Indonesian aggression against his country will lead to "another Vietnam in that part of the world" and that the people of East Timor are now engaged in intensive armed resistance in their efforts to defeat Indonesian imperialism.

Jose Ramos Horta, 26, told the Security Council and representatives of the news media on December 22 that the Indonesian armed forces which began invading Dili, the capital city of East Timor, on September 14, 1975, have failed to gain control of the city and that 90 per cent of the former Portuguese colony is firmly in the hands of the progressive resistance movement FRETILIN (Front for the Independence of East Timor). FRETILIN has 30,000 men with military training and a large quantity of arms, Horta said, and has been preparing for several months to wage a guerrilla war against the Indonesian "volunteer" invasion force.

Following Horta's appeal last month the U.N. Security Council unanimously passed a resolution calling for the withdrawal of Indonesian troops from East Timor, self-determination for the people and an on-the-spot report to be made by a representative of U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

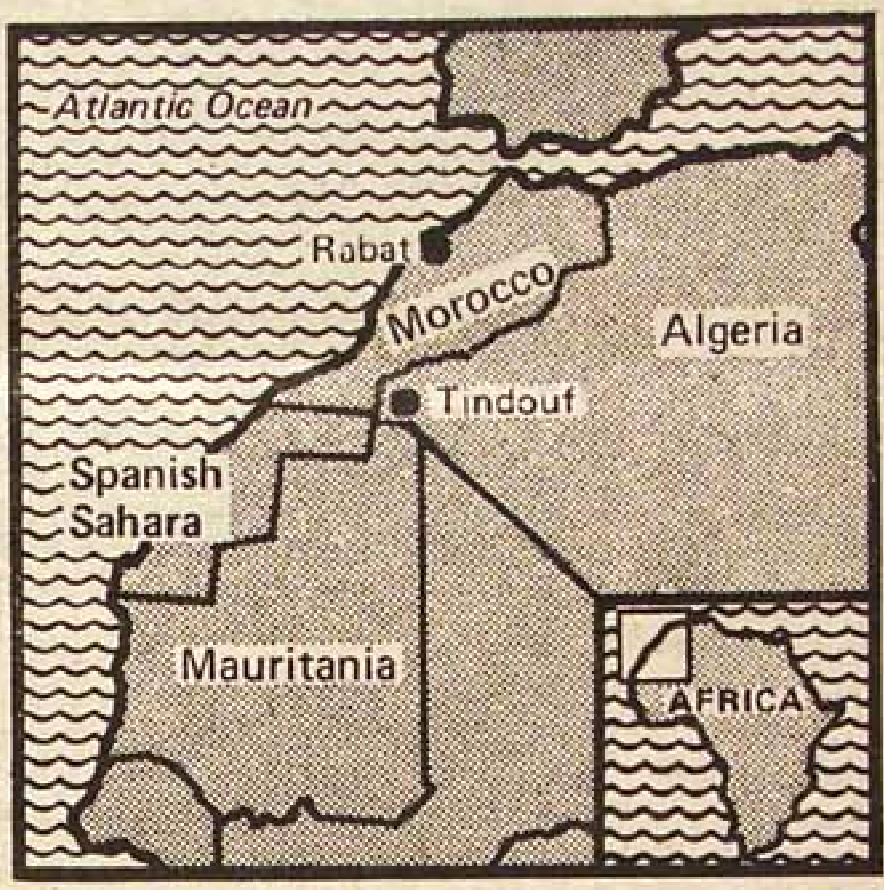
COMPROMISE

As reported by *The Guardian*, the resolution was a compromise of an earlier draft that would have more clearly recognized the rights of the people of East Timor. To date, Indonesia has ignored the resolution.

FRETILIN declared East Timor unilaterally independent on November 28, 1975, following increasing military attacks by U.S.-backed Indonesian armed forces and the refusal or inability of Portugal to take any action against Indonesia. Reminding the Security Council that the people of East Timor had already chosen independence, People's Republic of China U.N. representative Huang Hua said that the responsibility of the U.N.'s repre-

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SAHARAN LEGISLATURE UNITES WITH ARMED RESISTANCE GROUP



The Spanish Sahara, on the northwest coast of Africa (left), is under attack from the expansionist forces of King Hassan of Morocco.

(El Aiun, Rio de Oro — Spanish Sahara) — In response to expansionist maneuvers by Spain, Morocco and Mauritania, the Saharan National Assembly (Jemaa) of Rio de Oro (Spanish Sahara) has formally dissolved itself and joined forces with the POLISARIO Front, the Saharan armed struggle independence movement, reports *Africa News*.

In reply to Spanish claims that this development is not true, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) reports from Algiers that there is no doubt that a majority of the 104-member Saharan Jemaa is in Algiers. The BBC correspondent said that 57 Jemaa members, including the vice president, appeared at a December 6 press conference in Algiers where the announcement was made.

The Assembly members said they also represented 10 other Jemaa members who had been unable to escape from the country to flee to Algiers. The officials say they fled El Aiun three weeks ago and met together in a border village, where they formally dissolved the Jemaa. They say the POLISARIO Front is the only legitimate representative of the Saharan people.

Many of the Assembly members are returning to the Sahara, to territory that is controlled by the Front. They say they cannot return to the Saharan capital of El Aiun, for fear of being arrested by Moroccan officials.

Meanwhile, reports from Madrid say that El Aiun is becoming a ghost town, as Saharans flee Moroccan rule. The Spanish news agency says that since Spain agreed last month to turn the Sahara over to Morocco and Mauritania, thousands of Saharans have been leaving the capital, as well as other towns.

SECRET POLICE

The Spanish news agency also says that about 300 Moroccan secret policemen have arrived in El Aiun, to prepare for the expected visit of King Hassan of Morocco. Hassan has promised that he will soon "be drinking tea" in the Saharan capital.

POLISARIO says it will step up its resistance to the occupation. "Nobody can force a nation that has just gained its independence to deny its hopes and to return to slavery," a POLISARIO statement said last week. Morocco dismisses the POLISARIO Front as a mere nuisance, but the POLISARIO resistance is growing and the latest action of the National Assembly in dissolving and joining POLISARIO is certain to increase POLISARIO's prestige throughout the country.

As an indication of the presence and resolve of the POLISARIO Front, the main military barracks in the capital city were hit with mortars as soon as Moroccan forces moved in last week. The independence movement has also attacked a conveyor belt that carries phosphate to port across 60 miles of desert. Confirmed reports say there have been clashes between POLISARIO and Mauritanian soldiers in the south, forcing withdrawal of the Mauritanian forces.

Reports from Madrid estimate POLISARIO's fighting strength at 12-15,000 out of a population of 70,000. Moroccan troops are said to number 4-5,000. POLISARIO controls most of the countryside and has the support of most of the Saharan inhabitants.

The French newspaper *Le Monde* last month quoted remarks of Spanish officers in the Sahara to the effect that "all the population is with the POLISARIO Front." Meanwhile, Moroccan troops are moving tanks, anti-aircraft guns, howitzers and other armaments into Western Sahara, in an attempt to secure the territory.

WHITE HOUSE LIES ABOUT TROOPS

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

Meanwhile, the *Associated Press* reports from San Diego that an Anaheim, California, agency is actively recruiting and seeking out women to act as "spies-for-hire" in southern Africa, as well as in Asia and in South America. James A. Scott, director of El Kamas Enterprises, the mercenary recruitment agency, is quoted by *AP* as saying: "They (women) are particularly good in intelligence work and we have used female pilots and demolition experts."

However, the most revealing report is contained in *The Christian Science Monitor*. The overall situation, as described by the *Monitor's* source is as follows:

"Some 300 Americans are already operating within Angola. They all left the U.S. within the past three months or so. A similar number is ready to go as soon as the CIA can obtain further funds. This latest group includes 15 South Vietnamese as well as American officers and men either on 'indefinite leave' from their special forces units in this country and the Panama Canal Zone or recently discharged under the *'RIF' (reduction in force)* program.

"Just over 150 of these men spent last week undergoing a refresher course at Fort Benning, Georgia, including weapons training, interrogation techniques, and the Portuguese language.

"The majority of the Americans now in Angola are working with the southern Angolan liberation movement UNITA. Also stiffening the 9,000-strong UNITA forces are some 3,000 South African troops. However, one group of Americans is operating with UNITA's northern ally, the FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola), in the form of a special forces 'B-team' under the command of a Belgian-born American with combat experience both in Indo-China and the Belgian Congo (now Zaire). . .

"Among the Americans poised to leave this country for Angola is another 94-man 'B-team', this one led by a French-born American, also a veteran of Indo-China and the Belgian Congo. . . The 15 South Vietnamese are this team's radio operators; it will be difficult for the other side to understand any intercepted messages.

"In addition, recruiting is now under way in the United States for just over 150 helicopter pilots and mechanics. They will handle a squadron of 13 helicopters and gunships equipped with heat-seeking missiles, now en route from France to Angola via South Africa.

"Each of these 'B-teams' costs about $1 million for the first six months, half in salaries ($1,000 to $1,500 per person per month) and half in light weapons and ammunition. Heavy weapons and sophisticated items such as helicopters add vastly to this basic cost. . .

"The second B-team intended for UNITA is awaiting new CIA funds, perhaps including loans from Western concerns with interests in Angola. All these Americans are given a $20,000 life insurance policy when they sign their final contract in southern Africa."



MPLA village activists, an example of the people's support for this revolutionary movement.

B-TEAMS

Christian Science Monitor correspondent David Anable writes that the high level mercenary sources told him that once both B-teams and the other mercenaries are in position, the overall strategy is to conduct a classic pincer operation leading to stalemate and possible negotiations. In the north, the 21,000 strong forces of the FNLA supported by one B-team, by mercenaries and by Zairean units with French and Belgian officers, will use guerrilla tactics against the MPLA.

In the south, the UNITA forces, supported by the other B-teams, by more mercenaries and by South Africans, will engage in more direct combat against the MPLA. Anable reports that there have been heavy casualties in the south, with the field hospital outside of Huambo containing some 240 White mercenaries, mainly South African regulars plus some other mercenaries, many seriously wounded.

Base camps for the American and other mercenary forces have been set up in both Zaire and Zambia and stocked with weapons shipped from the U.S. and elsewhere by the Zaire government according to CIA-mercenary specifications. Similar base camps also exist in Namibia (South West Africa) and inside Angola itself.

DEPARTURE

American mercenaries heading for Angola are carefully checked out in the U.S. before departure. Virtually all have had several years of combat experience and are highly skilled in at least one military speciality. "They have come from all across the states, brought together in their CIA-sponsored enterprise by an assortment of people and organizations," Anable writes.

"They are united by a fierce opposition to communism, a desire for excitement or money and a marketable commodity — their military experience. Together they are the CIA's undercover 'army'," Anable concludes.□



MPLA guerrilla on patrol.

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Rhodesia

The chief of staff of the Rhodesian Army, Major General John Shaw, was among five military persons, three high ranking army officers and an Air Force noncommissioned officer, killed last week in a helicopter crash during a Christmas visit to Rhodesian army troops on the border with Mozambique. Shaw was largely responsible for directing Rhodesia's campaign against Zimbabwe freedom fighters. The report comes from Rhodesian sources. These sources deny other reports that the helicopter was shot down either by Zimbabwe Freedom Fighters or FRELIMO border guard emplacements.

Mozambique

The first national Press Work Conference of Mozambique was held in the town of Macomia, Cabo Delgado Province, from November 26 to 30, *Hsinhua* reports from Lourenco Marques, capital of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Some 80 journalists from all parts of the country attended the conference. Among decisions was one to ban foreign "erotic and violent" films imported by private film companies. The Conference adopted a resolution declaring that priority be given to political education for the people through broadcasting, newspapers, magazines, books, films and music.

Cameroon

The Cameroon has signed an agreement with the People's Republic of China for the building of the giant Lagdo hydroelectric power station. A second agreement was signed for the construction of a Cultural Palace in Yaounde, capital of Cameroon. Chinese Ambassador to Cameroon, Wei Pao-shan, and Cameroonian Minister of Economy and Planning Youssoufa Daouda signed the documents on behalf of their governments.



Artist's conception of the African slave trade.

African Historians Urge Africans To Write Own History

(Yaounde, Cameroon) - The Second Congress of the Association of African Historians ended here recently with delegates calling for a "decolonization of African history" and urging that African history must be written by Africans.

More than 80 historians from 23 African countries attended the Congress, which was held here from December 16 to 20.

At the Congress, issues such as research of African history, strengthening the structure of the Association and other matters were discussed by the delegates, reports *Hsinhua* news service.

VIEWPOINT

Speakers at the conference exposed the Eurocentric, racist, colonial viewpoint that has been the trademark of African history written by foreigners.

They stressed the necessity of writing African history by Africans themselves to prevent the prejudices, mutilations and denial of facts that has long victimized the recording of African history.

To facilitate a better study of African history, a document adopted at the Congress demanded that the former colonial powers "return completely the documents and works of the pre-colonial period they have illegally taken away and at least copies of all the documents relevant to the colonial period, if not the originals."

The Congress also elected a new Bureau of the Association, composed of 11 members, and elected Joseph Ki-Zerbo of Upper Volta as president.□

FRANCE SENDING 10,000 TO HALT GUIANA INDEPENDENCE

"BUILDERS AND PIONEERS" INVITED

(Cayenne, French Guiana) - In the face of mounting demands for independence by the largely Black and Indian citizens of French Guiana, thousands of French settlers will begin arriving here this month as part of their government's last-ditch efforts to maintain its nearly 400 years of colonial rule in the northern South American country.

Leonard Greenwood, in a recent article in *The Los Angeles Times*, explained that the settlement plan was announced by Colonies Minister Oliver Stirn during a three-day visit to Guiana — the last colony in South America — last August. Stirn asked for an initial 10,000 French settlers, "builders and pioneers, not dreamers and adventurers."

Since that time, Greenwood wrote, Stirn has called for up to 30,000 settlers, desperately needed to keep Guiana French by outvoting the poor, largely unemployed majority Black and Indian population that wants the exploiting French out of their homeland.

The Guianese Liberation Movement, led by Guy Lamaze, a 35-year-old Creole school teacher, forms the major opposition to the settlement plan. Lamaze points out that it is no coincidence that while France is planning to send in White immigrants to Guiana, at the same time it is offering assisted passages to Guianese to go to France.

"France's aims are clear," Lamaze said in an interview with Greenwood. "They are to keep Guiana French as a reserve of natural resources for France's future use."

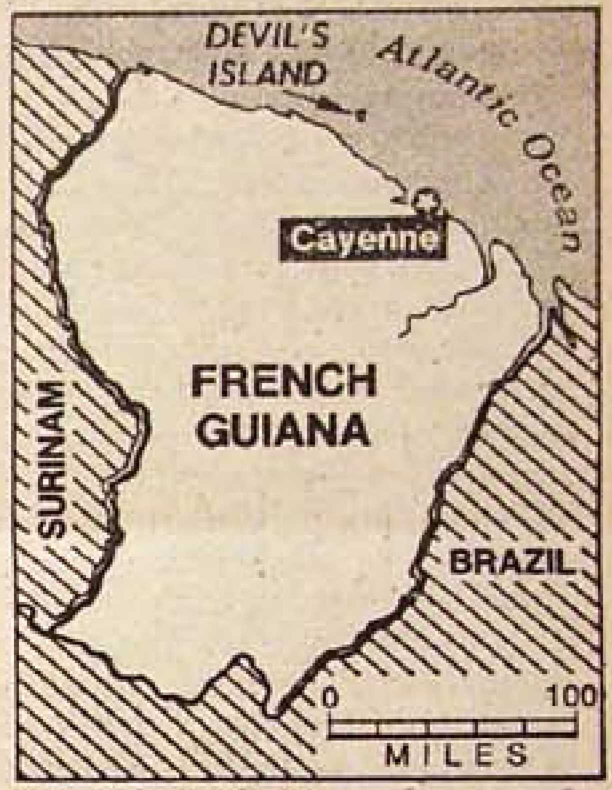
Lamaze continued that under French rule Guiana has been so neglected that there is no industry and not enough food is grown to feed the tiny population of 52,000. About 65 per cent of the jobs in the country are in government and over half of them are held by French officials in Guiana on contract.

Cayenne's Black mayor, Leopold Heder, who is also Guiana's representative in the French Senate in Paris, said that if France goes ahead with the immigration; Guianese society will be destroyed. Like many others, Heder is skeptical of the plan, noting that not even the most basic preparations have been made for the French settlers. Heder added that the venture may well end like the many failures before it — with money disappearing into private pockets.

50,000 FRENCH

Little awaits the 50,000 French people who, seeking an escape from unemployment in Europe or yearning for a life in an exotic setting, want to immigrate to French Guiana. "They will find no El Dorado in the last colony in South America," Greenwood wrote. "Any fortune they will make will come through their own sweat, sacrifice and ingenuity."

The best hope for the economic development of the country is the pulp and lumber industry based on the colony's luxuriant forests. France will encourage the development of the forests to help reduce its staggering paper import costs, now running $450 million a year. The pulp industry, however, will need a fortune in



capital and in order to be economical, will be highly mechanized, using at most 2,000 workers.

Many Guianese suspect that France has discovered large mineral deposits, including uranium, in Guiana, providing the real reason for France's interest in maintaining control of the country. Bertrand Helbling, the chief mining engineer in Cayenne, denies that any uranium has been discovered but admits that there is the possibility of diamond, copper, lead, gold and bauxite deposits.

Both the Guianese and many French people remain skeptical of France's vague settlement plans. Expressing doubt that a firm, new plan exists, the head of one department that would be involved in any economic expansion said: "From the little we know, it seems a rehash of old plans that came to nothing."□

U.S. Sends Stale Crackers To "Aid" Drought Victims

(Washington, D.C.) - Twenty tons of crackers — stored for over 15 years in U.S. fallout shelters — are being offered by the U.S. government as "aid" to starving Third World drought victims.

The countries being considered are Chad, Niger, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, according to the Cuban newspaper, *Prensa Latina*.

The 1974 Rome World Food Conference estimated that 230 million of the world's children are seriously undernourished (starving).

Noting this, *Prensa Latina* stated that ". . . all the generous U.S. . . .proposes is. . .20 tons of stale Yankee crackers for 250 million Joses, Mohammeds, Asas, Juans, Abduls and Shyams, who live in a world of hunger and exploitation. Such is capitalist charity."

Welfare agencies in Cleveland, Ohio, where the crackers have been stored since 1960, were met with angry protests when they tried to distribute them to the city's welfare recipients.

M.P.L.A. Victories Mount

(London, England) - Reports reaching here from war-torn Angola reveal that the fighting is continuing in favor of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

The MPLA has pushed the reactionary National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) further north from the Quifangondo area, taken the town of Caxito and has advanced toward the FNLA strongholds of Ambriz and Carmona.

The setbacks of UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) and the FNLA reflect the opposition of the people of Angola to the UNITA, FNLA and South African troops on the southern front since the troops moved beyond areas of strong, traditional loyalty to UNITA into MPLA zones of influence.□

Laser Warfare

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Force and Navy, however, most of their laser programs are surrounded by secrecy.

In order to avoid duplication, an organization known as the High Energy Laser Research Group (HELRG) was formed consisting of members of each of the armed services and the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency.

Through HELRG, technical problems unique to each of the services can be dealt with and controlled by the military establishment under the guise of eliminating duplication.

Over the past two years, the military services have broken out of a pattern of confining their laser work to laboratories. Lasers are now beginning to be tested in actual combat situations.

The Air Force has a KC-135 aircraft converted into an NKC-135 flying laboratory from which it is doing various laser experiments while airborne.

The Navy's Research Laboratory is carrying on work at its Chesapeake Bay Annex to simulate the use of high energy laser weapons aboard ship.

The Navy has the lead in chemical laser development. The sole reason is that it can produce the most powerful beam because naval ships can carry the additional weight and space that is required.

On the other hand, the severe limits on weight and space in a jet aircraft also limits the power of any practical laser weapon the Air Force could be outfitted with.

Presently the Air Force is gearing its laser developments to a long-range device which can operate aboard aircraft at high altitudes, where the thin, clear air leaves relatively unlimited the power of lasers that would otherwise be severely weakened.

The Navy's ship-borne application has its drawbacks, since it must cope with a moisture-laden atmosphere near the sea surface that can apparently seriously weaken a laser beam. The Navy is trying to get around this problem by using different frequencies of light amplification than would normally be used on land.

Both the U.S. and Russia are apparently developing weapons using this power source, and both admit to nothing publicly.

FORERUNNER

In referring to the Army's MTU, one weapons expert said, "If you want to look at the MTU as a forerunner of what could become the ultimate death ray, go ahead.

"It may just become that — but remember, no one has yet put a high energy laser on a vehicle and fired it through smoke, fog, rain, cold or heat, and nobody knows exactly what it will do."☐

Brother Faces Jail After Mauling

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

liams, kicking and stomping him and beating him with billy clubs. As a result of this beating Williams suffered chipped teeth, a gash on the left temple, a bloodied mouth and possible back and neck injuries.

Williams stated, "I saw one officer swinging a club toward my head. The blow left a gash on my left temple and struck the left side of my body. The main force of the stick went into the ground. If it would have caught me squarely on the head, it would have knocked me unconscious."

During his two-week trial, Judge David J. Aisenson repeatedly overruled Williams' attorney, Ralph A. Courtney III, in Courtney's attempts to prevent police officers and the prosecuting attorney from making inferences to prejudice the minds of the jury. Police involved in the case lied throughout the trial.

A jury of 11 White, middle aged and senior citizens and an elderly Black woman pronounced Williams guilty. Now he faces a maximum of one year in jail and/or probation and a $1,000 fine as a result of the physical mauling he received from the LAPD.☐

WORLD SCOPE

Diego Garcia

Violating orders from Congress to halt further expansion of the controversial island naval base on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, the Pentagon is continuing construction work on the base and has steadily increased air activities, *The New York Times* reports. A military construction bill signed last month by President Ford halts most further spending on the $173 million base until April 15 of this year. Congress advised the President to negotiate with the Soviet Union to end the arms race in the Indian Ocean, but *The Times* reports that operations are expanding at the naval communications station on Diego Garcia.

Philippines

The U.S.-puppet government of the Philippines recently outlawed strikes, picketing and support of labor struggles in the country. President Ferdinand Marcos issued the decree, aimed at "insuring the stability of labor-management relations" after a successful strike by workers on a farm in the country's capital city of Manila. The strikers had received support and financial aid from a group of clergy, many of whom were foreign.

South Korea

The South Korean CIA and police recently cooperated in suppressing a revolutionary student manifesto at Seoul National University calling for the overthrow of the fascist Pak Jung Hi regime. Over 1,000 police were sent to the university to block distribution of the 2,500-word declaration denouncing the South Korean government for its intense repression and "slavery" to U.S. imperialism.

South Vietnam

The people of South Vietnam joyously celebrated their first Christmas of peace in nearly two decades and their first Christmas under the leadership of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) which temporarily lifted the midnight to 4:00 a.m. curfew which has been in effect since April 30, 1975, when the PRG took control of the South Vietnamese government.

ENTERTAINMENT

From

Our Wombs To

The Garbage Can...

From our wombs to the garbage
can, our children shuffle along
the desolate streets of our
communities. . .
I will never forget
his body frail and hardly
shaped laying flat in the mud
and dirt of our sidewalks (his
rolling skates pointed to the
sky)
Staring at turbid waters
Desperation in his eyes
From our wombs to the garbage
can
Our children. . .
Wasting their lives. . .
Crippled in the most obscure
alley
A sharp needle torturing their
veins sucking their hopes,
dreams, future. . .
Remember that, not too long ago
One of their first desires was to
caress our nipples with moist,
tender/avid lips
From our wombs to the garbage
can
Our children. . .
Wasting their lives. . .
Holding a machine gun
To wipe off a sex-object from his
bleeding heart
Despair through a knife. . .
Between our wombs and their
garbage can
Our love will grow stronger and
stronger

—Francoise
Oakland, Calif.
December 9, 1975

GIL SCOTT-HERON: "BLACK MUSIC FOR A NEW DAY"

Progressive songwriter-composer-musician Gil Scott-Heron and the Midnight Band have been contributing to the Black liberation struggle in the best way they can — through their music. In Part 5 of an absorbing Players *magazine interview, Gil Scott-Heron details some of the many times his group has donated their extensive talents to the cause.*

PART 5

Q: Ok, it seems to me as though — every time we address ourselves to the stage, I keep having a vision of that stage. I see you guys onstage, and I see us — the populace, y'know — multi-colored — in darkness, because that's the way it is in a theatre. I see gradually, though, by your singing, some little light matriculating out into the audience. Do you believe that there can be an illumination of the total auditorium of man?

GIL: Oh yeah—

Q: And do you believe that by expressing the types of ideas — which are selfless ideas that you express in harambee, and that you express in your view of the Black community — do you believe that we will be able to extend the illumination beyond the almost false platform of the stage? — false because we are not on that stage. We, the people, are not on that stage.

GIL: If you're talkin' about us all tryin' to get something together, then we all are on the same stage. Now they have elevated our part a little bit so that people in the back can see also. (laughter)

Q: Right on. (laughter)

GIL: Now when you see people who are into, like, sharin' our music with us, you're not seeing for the most part, people whose accent is on other than where ours is. Like, you're seeing people who, more or less, agree with us. In other words, like, you're seeing people who think of the ideas that we present in terms of the practical impact that they can have on their lives.

So, like, you're seeing an extension of it happening right then. Y'see, 'cause you didn't more or less come to bump and boogie; you didn't more or less come to see a whole lotta bullshit, y'know? Like related to plastic trips that wasn't f'real: you didn't come for the glamour of the affair — because we didn't come out glamorous, we came out . . . whatever, you know, like: "How yawl doin'?"

Q: Now, you just made a statement — you didn't come for the glamour of the affair, I was noticing at your recent L.A. concert at the Roxy, that there was a feeling of the kind of atmosphere that was created in pre-war Germany — you know, like with Brecht? — and people like that — the system just coopted them an made it vogue to go see them — made it vogue to go see Gil Scott-Heron. "We'll all dress up in our boa's and our minks and get in our Cadillacs and our Mercedes and we'll take our coke-spoons and we'll go and we'll watch this revolutionary superstar be revolutionary.

EXPRESSION

Do you believe that there is a danger that your whole expression, with the expression of the Midnight Band, and possibly a hope for communication to our children and ourselves — do you believe that there is a danger of you being co-opted and compartmentalized, and placed upon the pedestal of that false stage, which separates you from us, and makes you a thing rather than an idea, or a living, fleshy man?

GIL: It's your responsibility to make sure that doesn't happen. Y'see, it's the responsibility of the Black media to make sure how people in our community see things. And if we can see something coming, like you saw it coming there — why should it happen? Not 'cause we fell for it in the blind, but cause we went along with White folks again, if that is what happens.

If you understand after we rap, and after you see us, the sincerity of where I'm comin' from, then you should never let something like that go by you.

Q: Great, Beautiful. I won't. We won't.

GIL: I hear ya, but I'm sayin' that the Black media, they know. They can see what is comin' they be saying it on the air. So if they say it, then they know what they could do to us, me, it, them, while they sayin' that.

They shouldn't do it. I couldn't stop them, y'know from sayin' it, but, like, I'll remember if they say it y'know? cause then they'll want to talk, and I'll say: "Wait a minute. You already came to some delusions about me, why should we talk? Like, why should



GIL SCOTT-HERON

I come and do something for you, after what you did to me?"

Y'see, like, I'm sayin' we play for Shirley Chisholm for African Liberation Day. We've played for all types of affairs in and about the Black community. When we go out there to play today for African Liberation Day, that'll be the fourth year in a row that we have contributed in some way to African Liberaton Day.

$600

And we have made, I think to this point here, six hundred dollars for our four appearances. One of 'em they give us to rent a truck so that we could bring our stuff to the gig. For Shirley Chisholm we went out in the country and played at this presidential fund raising thing that she was doing. Cause if you stand for Black people, you put your life on the line — Shirley Chisholm, too.

When she got up and said: "Black people should have something," she put her life on the live in America. That's enough for me to say I can go out and play for her, y'know, to help her raise some money — she put her life on the line. Also for Ken Gibson, in Newark. Gibson the mayor — the Black mayor of Newark?

Yeah, we went and played to help raise some money for him. For JoAnne Little, we played back in the first of February one of the first concerts that had been given in an attempt to raise money for her back in D.C., in a joint bout as big as this room here, an' raised twenty-five

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25



The high cost of malpractice insurance may put quality medical care out of reach for poor clients.

Brown Medical Plan

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

"Medical Peace Corp" through which doctors and physicians would be assigned to rural areas with few physicians.

Opposition to the malpractice insurance rate increase, allegedly requiring payments of as much as $22,000 in a year, arises from the Black and poor clients on such cases.

Malpractice claims involve court actions against doctors, hospitals and technical medical personnel for medical treatment that fails to provide the promised cure that results in additional illness or that through proven negligence further injures the patient.

Observers in the Black community also point out that opposition by professional medical groups to the proposed Brown administration plan stems from the refusal of White doctors to treat Black and poor people in their fancy offices, fearing that their presence would force many of their White middle and upper class patients to take their illnesses to other doctors.

These observers also point out that most often Black and poor people's illnesses are much more real and serious than those of large numbers of the well-heeled White middle and upper class patients. If the "high class" doctors of southern California are compelled to treat these illnesses, their work loads would be heavier and demands on their skills and knowledge would be greater.

Finally, the plan to compel doctors to spend time in rural areas where the number of doctors and physicians is small and the need is very great is widely opposed by the city-oriented doctors who have no desire to undergo the inconveniences such work would require. □

East Timor May Become South Pacific's "Vietnam"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

sentative should be solely that of supervising the evacuation of Indonesian armed forces and not of intervening in the internal affairs of the country.

Fighting began in East Timor last August when the reactionary Democratic Union (UDT) went to Jakarta, Indonesia, to ask for assistance in destroying FRETILIN. The UDT — whose members are largely merchants and government officials — advocates a continuing union of East Timor with Portugal and has only had a small following in the country since most of its adherents fled East Timor following the fall of the fascist Spinola government in Portugal in April, 1974.

NEARLY ENDED

Fighting in East Timor nearly ended by early September, when FRETILIN gained complete control of Dili and the UDT escaped to the Indonesian territory of West Timor. However, Indonesia began the first of a series of military invasions in East Timor on September 14.

A recent article in the *International Bulletin* reports that Indonesia denies its forces have invaded East Timor and that rather Indonesian "volunteers" landed in Dili to "restore order" in East Timor, allegedly because East Timor had endangered "national and regional security and stability."

A *New York Times* editorial of December 13, 1975, charged that "by any definition, Indonesia is guilty of naked aggression in its military seizure of Portuguese Timor."

Portugal's response to the Indonesian invasion was to sever diplomatic ties with Jakarta and call for the U.N. Security Council debate on East Timor at which it asked the Council to demand the withdrawal of Indonesian "occupying forces." Portugal's chief interest is to regain its control of the country.

OFFICIAL

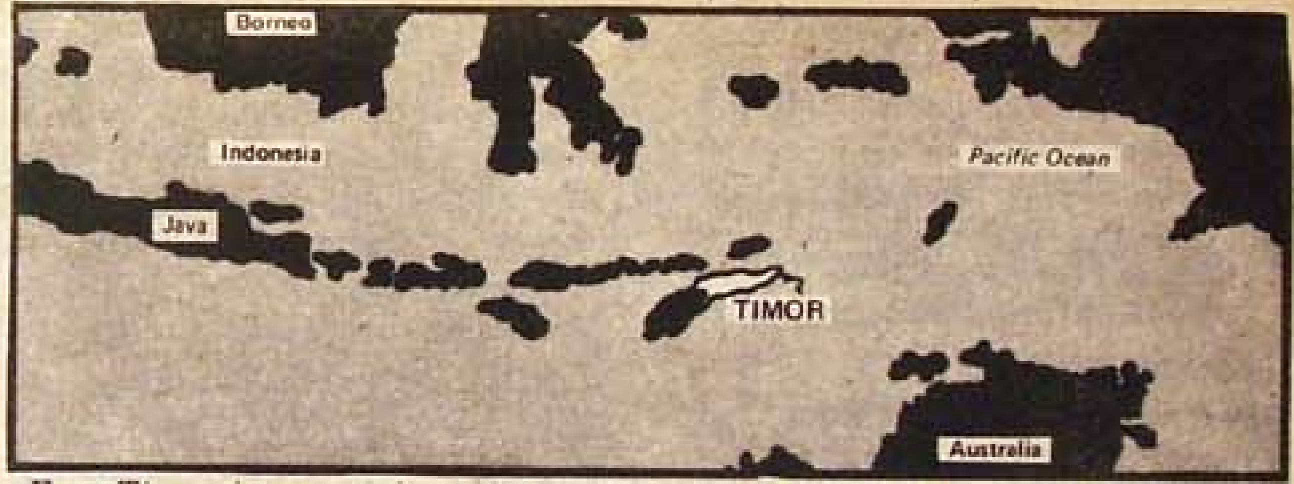
An official of the Australian Council of Overseas Aid, David Scott, who was in Dili five days before the December 7 invasion by 2,000 to 3,000 Indonesian paratroopers and marines, met with U.N. officials about the East Timor situation. Scott told *Internews*, the publishers of the *International Bulletin*, that FRETILIN clearly has the support of the majority of the people of East Timor and that FRETILIN is a people's movement. . ."

Despite White House denials, the Ford administration has approved the Indonesian invasion. The Indonesian troops who attacked on December 7 landed in Dili just 12 hours after President Ford left Jakarta where U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said the U.S. "understood" Indonesia's views on East Timor and would not recognize the FRETILIN government. The State Department has refused to answer questions about the legality of the Indonesian use of U.S.-supplied weapons in the invasion.



XAIVER AMARAL, president of East Timor, the present target of Indonesian imperialism.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Republic of East Timor has been recognized by Guinea-Bissau, the People's Republic of Mozambique, the People's Republic of Angola, Guinea-Conakry, Cape Verde, Sao Tome, the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam). □



East Timor (center of map) may become a "new Vietnam" if present Indonesian aggression continues.

Hawaiian Protest

(Maalaea, Hawaii) - A small group of native Hawaiians defied federal authorities recently and occupied the uninhabited island of Kahoolawe, used by the U.S. military for target practice.

As the protesters approached the island, a Coast Guard helicopter photographed them, and the chief organizer of the protest, Charles Maxwell, said he was concerned that the federal authorities would use the photos to prosecute the demonstrators.

Maxwell said they wanted to focus attention on attempts by native Hawaiians to regain lands taken from them when Hawaii was annexed at the turn of the century. □

SPORTS

MARTIAL ARTS

Human Capability

Beyond the technical concepts (that is, the physical movements of kicking, striking and blocking) true martial arts students, be they beginners or advanced, become artists as well as scientists; *technicians in actualizing human capabilities.* Besides probing and coming to know various phases of body mechanics and the physical laws which govern movement (and thus aid or retard skill performances), the student-scientist-artist must experience phases of psychology — particularly those elements in each of us that call up feelings of pride, fear, success, anger and failure.

The impact of emotions, the attitudes that drive us with either inhibiting or actualizing effects on performance, is part of us that is rarely handled or presented to the contemporary martial artist in proper focus.

Much has been said concerning the effects of a well done performance on the attitudes relating to self-confidence, consciousness (of ourselves) and the sense of faith in individual abilities. One point to remember is that skilled performances, as in the martial arts (or in actions such as speaking, writing, drawing, etc.) are all learned through fine and gross motor skill training. The concepts of the "natural orator," the "natural athlete" is anything but fact and glosses over the heart of our learning processes as well as those capabilities that are dormant — biologically and mentally.

As one's interests/abilities develop, first he or she will form attitudes about how well a thing is done and then how well do others do the same or a similar thing. What happens with many of us from that point on gets confusing. For example, A and B will both perform the same action — and someone will arbitrarily decide which is better.

Human performance, group or individual, still depends on one's own drives and is different from person to person.

FEDERAL JUDGE NULLIFIES N.F.L.'S ROZELLE RULE

OPENS FREE MARKET FOR PLAYERS

(Minneapolis, Minn.) - A federal court judge here ruled last week that the controversial Rozelle Rule, an arbitrary device used by the National Football League to bind players to one team, is in violation of antitrust laws and permanently forbade the 26 teams of the NFL from enforcing it.

The ruling, though stayed pending an appeal, strikes hard at the NFL since, if implemented, players will be able to sell their services to the highest bidder and thus open a "free market" in professional football.

The Rozelle Rule, named after NFL commissioner/czar Pete Rozelle, stipulates that a player can become a "free agent" by playing one year beyond his contract.

The catch, however, is that if the player signs with another team, his former club must be compensated by the new team with players or draft choices, or both. If the two teams can't agree through negotiations, then czar Rozelle steps in and arbitrarily assigns the former team its compensation.



O.J. SIMPSON gallops against Pittsburgh's "steel curtain" defense. Through the actions of the NFL Players Association, the ha ' "Rozelle Rule" has been banned by a federal court.

Ruling on a suit filed by former Baltimore Colts star tight end John Mackey and 14 other present or former players, U.S. District Court Judge Earl R. Lawson wrote that "the Rozelle Rule was unreasonable in that it is unlimited in duration. It is a perpetual restriction on a player, following him throughout his career. He is at no time truly free to negotiate for his servic with any NFL club."

In other words, the Rozelle Rule means perpetual slavery for NFL players.

Judge Lawson was also highly critical of other devices used by NFL teams to bind players to the whims of individual owners: "The (Rozelle) rule is unreasonable when viewed in conjunction with the other anticompetitive practices of the defendants (NFL owners): the (college) draft; the standard player contract; and the tampering rule."

In Washington, D.C., Ed Garvey, executive director of the NFL Players Association, said the union was "tremendously gratified by the court's decision.

"In 1974, the NFL players struck for freedom," Garvey said, referring to the fall players' strike that shut down several training camps and threatened to halt the opening games of the 1974-75 NFL season.

FEDERAL COURTS

"Today the federal courts said they deserve the right guaranteed other citizens in our country. Professional football will flourish under this ruling," Garvey said.

From Los Angeles, Mackey, who was blacklisted from the NFL for his militant leadership as president of the NFL Players' Association, hailed the decision.

"This isn't only a victory for football players," Mackey said. "This is a victory for every man in America. Everyone has scored a touchdown."□





Congratulations Steelers, Cowboys!

(Pittsburgh, Pa.) - Inspired by the man who some call the greatest defensive lineman in the history of football, "Mean" Joe Greene, the Pittsburgh Steelers edged out the Oakland Raiders 16-10 last Sunday for the National Football League's American Football Conference championship (left photo).

On the same day in Los Angeles, California, the Dallas Cowboys embarrassed the host Los Angeles Rams 37-7 as the Cowboys won the NFL National Football Conference championship (right photo).

Congratulations to the Steelers and Cowboys and good luck in the Super Bowl!

Peering Over Prison Walls

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

the Attica investigation, both drew attention again to the failure of prisons to substantially deter persons from crime or to rehabilitate offenders.

In a study four years ago, a Chicago sociologist said, "However bad a man is when he enters prison, he will leave it a worse man, and, noting that about 70 per cent of our prison inmates have been there before," he asks, "If our system does not deter people it already has put into prison, why should it deter the ones who have not been there yet?"

This is not a unique view. The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals reported, "There is overwhelming evidence that these institutions create crime rather than prevent it."

The roots of prison problems extend beyond the prison walls. The Chicago sociologist commented, "There is something . . . perturbing in the knowledge that if you were born into (urban) ghetto conditions, your chances of becoming a felon are 20 times as high as those of someone born into a nice suburban family."

Society exports its troubles into prison, then places prison reform low on its list of priorities. Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, not known as a sentimentalist, has said we tend to regard criminals as "human rubbish." But reform itself is questioned. The Advisory Commission called prisons "obsolete," and contended that they are useless for any purpose other than to isolate offenders too dangerous to be allowed freedom.

Yet prisons do exist, and they exist as closed societies, although the courts in recent years have brought the administration of prisons under some scrutiny. Still, they remain largely shielded from public attention until some major upheaval occurs. Then when the event fades from the news, prison problems, including the difficulties faced by prison administrators, are forgotten.

This public indifference could be countered by making all prisons accessible to the press on a regular basis. Greater progress toward reform could be achieved through pressure generated by an informed public.□



America's prisons do little to rehabilitate.



Congressman CHARLES DIGGS.

Diggs On Angola

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

The Senate of the U.S. cannot be too strongly commended for its strong vote on December 19 to bar funds in the Defense Appropriations Bill for use in the Angolan civil war. The House of Representatives will consider the same matter when it reconvenes next session. It is a priority concern that the American people convey their views on U.S. involvement in Angola to their congressmen before the new session begins on January 19.

It is also important that the administration be made aware of the public's concern with respect to U.S. Angola policy. Accordingly, I would like to reiterate some of the key suggestions made by the Congressional Black Caucus on this issue. These recommendations include the following actions by the U.S. government:

1) Cease immediately all militarily-related assistance, direct or indirect, to any parties fighting in Angola, and withdraw its request for financing of additional military and related assistance;

2) Urge a ceasefire among all parties concerned;

3) Use its good offices to reach an agreement among all non-Angolan powers involved, directly or indirectly, that they will end their intervention;

4) Urge the Angolan factions to find an immediate, political solution;

5) Urge all countries to await the results of the forthcoming meetings of the OAU for further guidelines with respect to Angola;

6) Commit the U.S. to substantial economic and rehabilitation assistance to whatever Angolan government is recognized by the OAU;

7) Make it clear to the South African government, as we have to the Soviet Union, that its intervention is a threat to international peace;

8) Emphasize to the Soviet Union that American public reaction to its intervention in Angola is bound to affect support for its future economic relations with the U.S.; and

9) Report to the Congress on the implication of these recommendations and keep all interested members of Congress fully advised with respect to U.S. policy and involvement in Angola.□

Fred Hampton Murder Case

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Ranger street gang against the Party in the hopes of creating violent confrontations.

In the San Diego operation, the FBI claimed credit for the murder of Party member Sylvester Bell by the reactionary Ron Karenga-led US organization. In the document, the FBI also credits itself with widescale disruptions, "knifings and shootings," in San Diego's Black community.

These two documents, attorney Cunningham said, were among the "best and the strongest" COINTELPRO documents available and provided "the base for assertions that follow down to any given event," including the assassinations of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark.

While a portion of the involvement of FBI informant William O'Neal has recently become known — namely that O'Neal both brought illegal guns into Fred Hampton's West Madison apartment and provided the police with a detailed map of the apartment's layout — attorney Cunningham wondered out loud how much more vital information concerning O'Neal and other FBI provocateurs was being withheld.

"There was 30,000 pages in the Rosenberg documents when they released it, and the first thing they saw was that it all wasn't there.

"There were probably at least eight to ten counterintelligence programs which directly or indirectly affected the Panthers," Cunningham said. He also mentioned a mystery document rumored to be held by Judge Perry in which the FBI attempted to create incidents between the Chicago police and the Black Panther Party.

Although the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence recently requested and received access to certain federal documents on the raid, Cunningham has no faith this will help the case.

He spoke of the "double nature" of the Senate and House investigations into FBI and CIA abuses, commenting on how both groups were attempting to "cut their losses, bringing out as much as they have to, enough to be credible and at the same time pulling their punches, taking the sting out."



FRED HAMPTON

It is, essentially, "a power struggle over whether or not the counterintelligence program is released," Cunningham said, and therefore, "particularly in the early stages of the trial public support is important, perhaps crucial."

Jury selection for the long-delayed trial was scheduled to begin on January 5 although attorneys for the Hampton-Clark families plan to continue to file various motions seeking access to the FBI conspiracy documents.□

Gil Scott-Heron

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

hundred dollars. Cause when people come to understand what it is y'doin' they come and give money — whatever.

And that's what I'm saying' about education. When people didn't know nothin' about JoAnne Little, there wasn't nothin' happening about JoAnne Little. But soon as different people started talkin' about it, and sayin': "Look at what happened to this sister here — this in an example of sixty-nine more lives on death row in North Carolina."

Y'see, once they raised the money that freed her, the people from the Southern Poverty Law Center tell me: "This money here is going to be used to help get some more of them Black women off there."

Y'see our potential to free ourselves is without bounds. Black people in this country spend more money here than the Canadians spend in Canada — we're one sixth of this economy, even though we aren't supposed to be but one tenth of the people.

LOOK UP

This stuff people could look up — if they read this and they don't believe me. It's the same thing for every time I come out and say something: If you do not believe it, don't just dispute it, y'know — and blase it — look it up.

And when you look that up you'll find some more shit I ain't even got time to speak on right now: about how Black people get treated over here; JoAnne Little, Hurricane Carter, the San Quentin Six, the Wilmington Ten — we still got a whole bunch of them different towns and numbers coming up right together — the New York Twelve, and all them — we got a whole lot of them still out there.

But the word don't be out about 'em no more, 'cause they see that when the word gets out Black people will come together and try to get some pressure applied to the crucial areas.

Q: When I was in school, amongst my friends there were some young brothers who were influenced by Coltrane, or influenced by Billie Holliday, and as a result went into music. Do you believe that there can arise out of our community, because of yourself, and artists like you, other poets who wish to extend our horizons, to allow us to know that we have the ability to help each other?

GIL: Oh, I hope so. And, to that end, I teach college — creative writing.

CONTINUED ON FOURTH COLUMN

Letters to the Editor

NO JUSTICE FOR DE WAYNE WILLIAMS

Dear Editor:

I think it is absolutely absurd for America to claim to be a freedom and peace loving country when a Black man cannot receive a fair and decent trial in a court system he must pay taxes to keep running.

The particular case I am referring to is mine. I like so many other Black men have been convicted of a crime I did not commit. It seems as though the police think they can pull guns on people and not expect people to speak up for their rights. I was falsely arrested and charged with interference. The Los Angeles police viciously attacked me in front of many witnesses and denied it in court.

How many times have they done this and gotten away with it? Blacks are murdered and attacked almost daily throughout the U.S.A. and nothing is ever done about it. We are told we are better off here than anywhere else, but we can't even get decent protection from the people who are sworn to protect us. We are railroaded by racist judges and prosecutors along with racist juries. I was forced, because like most Blacks I am poor, to use a public defender, whom I believe fought for me but was naive to the racist nature of his own people.

As long as the police can murder and attack Black people who are supposed to be first class citizens of the United States and get away with it, the rights of all people will be infringed upon. I must fight them back because I am innocent. I could have taken a plea bargain but since I am innocent, I refused. I am organizing a defense committee because I will need funds to prove that I am innocent. I think something should be done for people in my situation.

The police claim they have to be careful and cannot take chances. As a poor Black who knows nothing will be done to the police if they should kill me, I too must be careful and not take any chances. I am sure when the police approach Whites they must feel some danger also. Why then is it nearly almost always a Black who is "accidently" gunned down? I know they use this excuse quite often. This is why I spoke up for my rights. In return I was brutally attacked. This is their way of saying I have no rights which they are bound to respect. I feel since I pay taxes I am entitled to the same rights as all other American citizens. I am not advocating the abolishment of the police, but I am merely saying they should fight real crime, (Mafia, La Cosa Nostra and the syndicate). This would do a lot to eliminate petty crime in the streets of all communities.

In America the Black man suffers from many setbacks in the court system. In the minds of many people, crime and Blacks are virtually synonymous.

I am worried about my future because more than anyone else in this country, urban Black males are labeled unfit by their records. The staggering statistics compiled by ACLU Chairman Aryeh Neier that 90 per cent of Black urban males can expect to be arrested in their life time attests to what I am saying.

At present I am trying to raise funds for an appeal and new trial. I could go to jail for a year and I am about to graduate from college. What do you suggest I do?

Signed,
DeWayne "Waheeb" Williams
Northridge, Ca.

(See article, page 9. Also see letter below.)

Dear Editor;

The DeWayne "Waheeb" Williams Legal Defense Fund is in desperate need of financial assistance. If you know of anyone including yourself who wishes further information or would like to make a personal contribution please refer to the address below:

Send all contributions to:
DeWayne "Waheeb" Williams
Legal Defense Fund
c/o Pan African Studies Dept.
California State University, Northridge
18111 Nordhoff Street
Northridge California, 91324
Charles Chapple, Chairman
Robin Jones, Co-Chairman
Thank you

THANKS FOR THE "PEOPLE'S PAPER"

To Whom It May Concern:

I'm taking this time to thank you for supplying me with a subscription to your precise and informative "people's" paper. Its contents predominate all other papers in reporting the true conditions of the poor and oppressed people around the world.

However, recently, I've attained some additional data (concerning my case) which may secure my release soon. So, please, suspend my subscription until future notice. Should I obtain my release, I will continue to subscribe to your educational paper.

I thank you once again for showing your concern in an indigent prisoner.

Emphatically yours,
Lionel Creech
Graterford, Pa.

ADD MY NAME TO PRISONERS' MAILING LIST

Dear Sir,

I have been trying to get your address for some time and I have finally got it a little while ago. I have gotten in contact with your paper before but have received no answer at all. I would like to have my name added to your prisoners' mailing list so that I may receive the Panther paper on a regular basis. I would also appreciate it if you would send me a short note stating that if you received this letter and on what date received. I'm having a big problem with my mail, which has been going on for some time now. I would appreciate this small favor. Hope to start receiving the paper real soon also. I had a chance to read the paper once and it's very good work, brother, very good.

Peace.

Bro. Collin Fearon, Jr.
Auburn, N.Y.

(Note: Your subscription has been entered.)

CONTINUED FROM FIRST COLUMN

Q: Where?

GIL: In Washington, where I live. And one of the things that we have been dealin' with is getting out the first issue of our creative writing magazine. So hopefully, this will be an opportunity for people who write and express themselves and who take photographs — the whole spectrum — to come in contact with one another. I know that when I came off the corner, the poems was in the crib, and I came hard. Like, if somebody said "poem" around me, I was going to fight along with everybody else: "Poem? What you mean?" Because, it was, y'see, based on my knowledge of what a poem was . . . Robert Frost, Robert Burns, William Shakespeare. There wasn't no poetry for the Black man at that point in time.

Now, when you say "poem" people come to a different understanding. They say: "Oh, yeah. Yeah, I hear you — 'The Revolution Will Not Be Televised,' that's a poem on your ass." Like, that's a poem that I can dig on, just like these other people did on sonnets. Well, right-on for them with the sonnets, but in the meantime, the *revolution will not be televised.* So, we've come to a different understanding.

TO BE CONTINUED

October Coalition Position Paper

CONTINUED FROM CENTERFOLD

B. The redefinitions and analysis generated in the educational milieu will inevitably become the justification if not the sole basis for political, economic, and social policy — just as "Jensen's work was must reading in the Nixon White House for all key domestic Presidential assistants and was the basis of the Nixon policy of 'benign neglect' of the interest and concerns of minorities." (Jerry Hersh, "The I.Q. Controversy," in *Educational Theory*, Vol. 23, No. 1, Winter Quarter, 1975, pp. 1-27.) To demand less than full and uncompromising involvement in and access to the educational system would be to grant our adversaries victory by default.

C. Labor is the most costly capital expenditure to American industry. Increasingly, economic situations in the United States are being forced to rely more and more heavily upon automation (machines and related accoutrements) in order to minimize the costs of human labor and thus free greater amounts of money for use in purchasing increasingly more expensive energy resources. The skills necessary for adminstering, servicing, and distributing the products of a highly technological industrial complex can only be achieved by most citizens — particularly minorities — through access to higher education opportunities.

EXPERTISE

Likewise, expertise in the analysis and redefinition of the social, economic, educational, and other "spin-off" adjustments necessary under such far-reaching changes and developments can only be gained through formal higher education. *Therefore, to be cut off from access to higher education now is to be cut out of any future opportunities in American society. And this we will neither accept nor tolerate.*

Our only conscionable course of action is therefore clear:

1. We must be adamant and uncompromising in our demands that access to higher education be open to minorities and other students from oppressed groups. We must reverse current policies and practices which have resulted in massive cutbacks in student recruitment, funding and support programs.

2. We must be uncompromising in our demands that minority and women faculty be vigorously recruited, that they be retained, promoted, and granted tenure according to judicious and clearly specified standards.

3. We must insist that minority and women administrators be recruited and retained in meaningful administrative positions, particularly those most directly affecting the outcomes of these groups in the educational milieu.

4. We must demand that minority and women staff and other support personnel be recruited and that there be vigorous enforcement of their rights to equitable and judicious retention and promotion opportunities.

5. We must demand a reversal of present deliberately contrived trends toward the isolation, neutralization, and elimination of minority oriented departments and curricula programs.

Failure on our part to actively and responsibly pursue the implementation of these demands would be a betrayal not only of the interest of millions of our fellow citizens but of the educational institutions and American society as a whole. Without input and representation from the wide variety of perspectives and interests existing in America, the eduational hierarchy is doomed to function from an increasingly more narrow philosophical and policy base. The end result can only be the further academic and moral bankruptcy of the educational institution.

Under such circumstances, one need not wonder "for whom the bell tolls." Ultimately, it tolls for all involved, just as surely as Hitler's academicians and theoreticians began by justifying through "scholarly research" the genocide of six million European Jews, and ultimately ended by extending their theories and practices to justify the wanton murder of over 36 million other human beings — reducing to waste and rubble nations on three continents in the process.□

F.B.I. Denies Request For Harry Edward's Records

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

Professor Edwards said that prior to leaving SJSU he had been told that he would surely get a permanent position at the university after he received higher degrees. However, when he applied for a teaching position after receiving his Ph.D., his application was "pigeonholed." Edwards said the department chairman told him there was "too much pressure from the administration against hiring him."

Professor Edwards told THE BLACK PANTHER that he intends to pursue this violation of his civil and human rights by the FBI until those responsible are prosecuted and his full rights are restored.□

"They Wouldn't Hesitate To Kill Us All"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

cessation until July 26, and (I) was taken to the Adjustment Center, placed in a filthy, roach-infested strip-cell.

"In this cell was a concrete slab to be used as a bed; a hole in the floor for body waste.

"I had no towels, nothing to wash in, no toothbrush, no rags or cleanser to clean the filthy cell. I was in that cell a week and only received a towel, plastic water container, and a drinking cup. This was given to me three days before I got out of the strip-cell.

"So, for four days I was without any sanitary facilities. Had to eat my food with the same hands I may have just finished wiping my anus with — this, if I were able to get some toilet paper — still without washing my hands.

"From the strip cell I was moved to the quiet cell. The only difference between the strip cell and quiet cell was the quiet cell had a regular commode and sink.

"There were three or four more Blacks over here on the same side and floor of A.C. as I was. We were constantly harassed by them (guards).

"In the strip and quiet cells you are not allowed anything to read and the guards took one of my Brother's chess sets, dictionary and World Almanac from me that the Brother had sent to me to read.

"Any little excuse was used to shoot us with mace, tear gas, etc. When the Brother demanded his property back from the guards, he was gassed as was another Brother who protested the



Three of the San Quentin Six defendants (left to right): DAVID JOHNSON, WILLIE TATE, and FLEETA DRUMGO.

gassing of the first one. (The fascist guard officials had struck again!)

"Ruchell Magee was brought over from the hospital and placed in a filthy, unsanitary strip cell — this only two weeks after he was shot and forced to sleep on the concrete slab with only a special 1" to 2" thick mattress separating his emaciated body from the concrete.

"It was clear that prison officials were trying to finish their job of murdering him that they had attempted to do in the Marin incident of August 7, 1970. This, we couldn't allow; we protested and eventually we were successful in getting him moved.

"One day while coming out of my cell on my way to the shower, Officer Pinkerton shut the door on me as I was walking out. The doors are sliding doors and can and will crush a person. Fortunately, I was able to catch hold of it long enough to twist my body free and out of danger.

"When I confronted him about this, he lied and told me that I must have put my hands on it as I was coming through and it closed automatically on me.

HUMAN HANDS

"The doors can only be operated manually. They don't close or open without some 'human's' hands directing the operation.

"I knew then, if we didn't get some help, that our lives weren't worth a wooden nickel. All of us on the south side A.C. knew that we were victims of a racist, oppressive, slave system. We had one thing the guards couldn't take from us and that was 'unity.' Our unity was our strength and our source of survival."

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